The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2397. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CHESS CHAMPION.

Presentation to Paul Morphy by the New-York Chess Club.

Speeches by John Van Buren, Esq., W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., and Col. Mead.

MR. MORPHY'S REPLIES.

Last evening the New-York Chess Club made their long-talked of presentation of the gold and silver chess-men, pearl inlaid board, and the American watch to PAUL MORPHY, the Chess Champion of the world. Any who doubted whether the public sympathized with Mr. M. in his recent triumphs should have been at the University Chapel to have witnessed the ceremonies and marked the enthusiasm which greeted his appearance By 8 o'clock the room was densely packed, even to the aisles and galleries, with a brilliant audience of gentlemen and ladies. Promptly at the hour a solitary policeman edged his way through the crowd in the right-hand aisle and cleared a passage for Mr. MORPHY and his escort. Immediately thereafter some twenty or thirty gentlemen, among whom where CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., Judge J. R. WHITING, Baron DE TROBRIAND, with a number of members of the New-York Chess Club, entered and took seats upon the platform. Mr. MORPHY, leaning upon the arm of Col. MEAD, President of the Club, brought up the rear. His appearance was greeted with overwhelming and long-continued applause. "Gracefully acknowledging it, Mr. M. took his seat, and Col. MEAD aroee and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. CHARLES D. MEAD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Testimonial Committee has conferred upon me the honor of presiding upon this interesting occasion. You are aware that the object of our assembling to-night is for the purpose of presenting testimonials to our distinguished young countryman, PAUL MORPHY. He has lately returned from a visit to the *Old* World, where, as in the *New*, he has proven himself to be the master of the checkered field. He has not only acquired for himself undying renown, but has reflected honor and credit upon the land that gave him birth. He has not only been successful in winning in every contest in which he has been engaged, but he has also succeeded in *winning* the hearts of all who have come in contact with him.

It is not my purpose to refer to the moral and intellectual influences of the science and art of chess. It is sufficient to point to one who may be well considered a living embodiment of its morality and intellectuality.

In view of these considerations, a few of the crowd of his admirers and friends have been desirous of making to him some acknowledgment of his unrivaled powers, as well as a testimonial of their personal regard. For that purpose they have procured the chessmen and board now before you, and which they desire to have presented to-night. After this has been done, the members of the Testimonial Committee also intend to present him with an additional token of their esteem.

The presentation of the chessmen and board will now be made. The Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN has kindly consented to discharge, on behalf of the Committee, that agreeable duty.

After Col. MEAD had concluded, JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq. came forward. Taking Mr. MORPHY by the hand, he introduced him to the audience amid hearty cheers. Silence having been restored, Mr. VAN BUREN delivered the following address to Mr. M. and the audience, Mr. MORPHY remaining standing meanwhile.

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN, ESQ.

MR. MORPHY: A number of your friends and admirers have deemed it appropriate to signalize your return to the United States by this reception, and by the presentation to you of a testimonial of their admiration and regard. I am happy to be enrolled among their number, and feel honored at having been selected to convey to you their sentiments, and to offer for your acceptance this beautiful specimen of the taste and skill of those to whom its execution was confided. However imperfectly I feel that I may discharge the grateful duty assigned to me, I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that the Messrs. TIFFANY, from whom we have obtained these splendid pieces of workmanship, have enabled us to furnish you a magnificent representation of the field you have so often traversed, and of the officers and men you have led to such brilliant victories, which may at the same time serve as a not unworthy memento of the affection and respect of those whom I represent. I had desired that its presentation to you might have been made by one more capable to represent in appropriate and eloquent terms, the sentiments of the donors, and who at the same time, from a more thorough acquaintance with the pursuit in which you have been engaged, could do fuller justice to the extraordinary qualities that you have exhibited. But I am certain that this duty could not have been assigned to any one who has observed with more interest your brilliant career, commenced at New Orleans, continued here, and cumulating in Europe; nor could anybody more sincerely and earnestly approve and admire, not alone the skill you have evinced, but the high gentlemanly-bearing, unfeigned courtesy, generosity, and courage that have distinguished your whole conduct. (Great applause.) A victory in the great game of chess ought not to be regarded in the light of a success in an ordinary encounter of chance or skill. Thousands of years ago the game of chess originated, as is supposed, in India, but almost as early as the commencement of the Christian era it was known in Persia, China, and Japan. For more than a thousand years it has been played in Europe. "Like a universal alphabet," as a clever writer has said, "the chess-board is known to all nations. The Bonze plays at chess in the Pagoda of Juggernaut; the palanquin-bearing slave reflects how he may best check-mate a pebble king on a chess-board traced in the sands of the Ganges; the Icelandic bishop whiles away the tedious gloom of a polar night with his long calculated moves on the chess-board, commencing with that which has become identified with the name of Captain EVANS; in short, from pole to pole the sixty-four squares of the noble game have solaced the sorrows of the lords of creation." [Applause.] Nor need he have confined his remarks to the lords of creation. The fairer and the better sex have been alike interested and distinguished in this noble exercise. It has elicited essays and poems from the pen of GOLDSMITH, of Sir WM. JONES, of Dr. FRANKLIN. It has engaged the exertions of men in every age, and of the highest order of ability, and the first rank sovereigns are enrolled by historians as contestants for its honors; Tamerlane, Charlemagne, Elizabeth, Louis XIV., Charles V., Charles XII., Catherine of Medicis, Frederick of Prussia, Leo X., were among its distinguished votaries; Franklin, Voltaire and Napoleon worshipped at its shrine in the celebrated Café de la Régence, where you have just won such imperishable honors. [Long continued applause.]

History teems with anecdotes illustrating the absorbed devotion these contests have excited. King JOHN was playing at chess when the deputies from Rouen came to acquaint him that their city was besieged by PHILIP AUGUSTUS, but he would not hear them till he had finished his game. An elector of SAXONY was taken prisoner by CHARLES V., and condemned to death. He was playing at chess when the decree was intimated to him; stopping a moment and commenting on the injustice of the decree, he challenged his antagonist to finish the game, which he did, and the elector won, to his great apparent joy. His competitor was ERNEST of Brunswick. It is a curious illustration of the manner in which this taste is transmitted that one descendant of ERNEST wrote an excellent treatise on chess under the name of Gustavus Selenus, and another was the Duke of BRUNSWICK, whom you met and defeated at Paris. [Renewed applause.] A king of Granada in 1396 sentenced his brother JUSAF to death; the Prince was found playing at chess; being denied a respite of two hours, he succeeded in obtaining time to finish his game. Fortunately, before it was finished the brother died, and JUSAF was elected to the throne. But Sir, I am not to weary you or those present with anecdotes of chess nor with the history of the antiquity and universality of the game. It is of your career that I am commissioned to speak—of the remarkable success that has followed the chivalrous crusade on which you embarked to vindicate American intellect and American skill. You had, Sir, bright examples before you. So early as 1574 LEONARDI of Cutri was a student at law at Rome, but a greater student of chess—a preference I cannot condemn. On account of his extreme youth he was known as *il puttino*—"the boy;" he was beaten by RUY LOPEZ, of Spain, the first chess player in Europe, then a visitor at Rome. Vexed at his defeat, he repaired to Naples, and spent two years studying and practicing chess; thence he sailed to Genoa, Marseilles and Barcelona, playing with and conquering all he met. He traveled to Madrid, and revenged himself on RUY LOPEZ, by beating him in presence of PHILIP II. From Madrid he repaired to Lisbon and gained another great victory, and after conquering a good part of the world as then known, he returned to Naples and to his home loaded with presents by the Kings of Spain and Portugal. The great PHILIDOR in 1747 visited England on a chess campaign, conquering all before him; he thence crossed into Holland, playing with the Duke of CUMBERLAND and other distinguished men of the time; thence to Berlin to play with the great FREDERICK; thence to Hesse Cassel, back to England and so home to France. I believe that PHILIDOR again visited England later, and it was on these visits that he accomplished the feat, regarded at that time as so miraculous, of playing three different games without seeing the board. The celebrated contest at London between LABOURDONNAIS of France and MCDONNELL of England occurred within the recollection of many of those present. LABOURDONNAIS played also three games at one time without seeing the board. Let me stop here to remark the extraordinary difference in this respect between yourself and PHILIDOR and LABOURDONNAIS. You played at Birmingham eight games at one time blindfolded, (as it is called,) with eight of the strongest players assembled at the tournament in that place, six of which you won, only one was lost and one drawn. You repeated the same extraordinary feat at Paris, while your match with HARWITZ was interrupted by his ill health, winning six and drawing two of the games. [Great applause.] If this mode of playing furnishes a test of relative skill, (and it must approximate to it,) certainly we have reason to exult at the vast superiority of our American champion, and here allow me to introduce the testimony of one of our most distinguished countrymen, Professor MORSE, in a note to the Committee:

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 24, 1859.

SIR: I have this moment received your polite invitation and ticket, as Chairman of the Testimonial Committee, to witness the "presentation testimonials" to our distinguished countryman, PAUL MORPHY Esq., and assigning me a seat on the platform on the occasion. While I regret exceedingly that my engagements will prevent my being present, I would yet take this opportunity to offer through you my humble tribute of admiration not merely to the man of unequaled skill in the time honored game of chess, (the most valuable, for certain kinds of mental discipline, of all existing games,) but to the man of modesty, who can receive such demonstrations of enthusiasm as have been showered upon him without any show of vanity or conceited inflation. I was so fortunate as to be present at Paris, at the Café de Regence, at the marvelous contest of Mr. MORPHY with the most skillful European players, when he engaged with them in eight different games at the same time, and without seeing their boards, unaided but by his most extraordinary memory and unrivaled skill. I witnessed not only his marvelous triumph, but his modest and unassuming bearing in the moment of victory. And not the least gratifying part of the scene was the spontaneous outburst of generous and magnanimous applause from his French antagonists that filled the air with shouts as they conducted him in triumph to his carriage. It was a beautiful proof to me that the flame of a high souled chivalry still burned in the hearts of Frenchmen.

In asking that my personal gratulations to Mr. MORPHY may be allowed to mingle with yours on this occasion, I remain, Sir, with respect, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

To S. D. BRADFORD, Esq., Chairman of the Testimonial Committee.

But, I must not stop to enumerate the contests in which you have been engaged; a rapid review of the chief of them is all that I propose; your career as a chess player first attracted prominent attention at New-Orleans. In the Summer of 1857 a Congress of players from all parts of the United States assembled at New-York. Eight matches were played between sixteen selected players, and each successive victor engaged another until the conqueror of all was thus ascertained. I had the pleasure of witnessing a portion of that struggle in which you were not only victorious, but won the universal concession of all those present to the superiority of your game over that of all the competitors. [Great applause.] Last year you embarked upon the European tour which has been the subject of so much pride to your countrymen, and your return from which is the occasion of our present meeting. I will not remark upon the circumstances which led you to believe that one who for a long time had been esteemed the champion of English chess playing would be prepared to meet you in a friendly contest on your arrival in England. The facts in relation to the failure of this meeting have all been laid before the public, and I must state as the result, that one who had been regarded as the champion of English chess players now claims to be regarded as "out of practice" and "engrossed in literary pursuits;" and that your countrymen here, and I may say *his* countrymen *there*, unite in believing that you have neglected nothing which a generous ambition and a total surrender to the adversary of all matters of detail or formality could ask at your hands. A champion did present himself in the person of Herr LOWENTHAL, who may fairly be deemed quite the equal of any English chess player, and over him you achieved a decided victory. The same is true of Mr. MONCRIEDIEN, the President of the London Chess Club. From England you passed to France, where Mr. HARWITZ had long stood at the head of the Parisan chess players. Your defeat of him, as well as of all other prominent chess players at Paris, was no less decided. But it was not alone with English and French competitors that you dealt. Herr ANDERSEN, a Professor of Mathematics in Breslau, Prussia, celebrated as one of the first chess players in the north of Europe, and as the representative of the celebrated Berlin school, the victor in the International Tournament at London in 1851, was invited to Paris by the admirers of the game in that gay Capital. His engagements did not allow his visiting Paris before Christmas, and your arrangements had been made to return to the United States before that period, but, with a spirit of mutual accommodation, alike honorable to both, you delayed your return and were thus enabled to meet one who wore the champion's crown of European chess players. The result that had attended your English and French contests followed the struggle with Professor ANDERSEN, and you were again signally successful. Remaining in Paris until Spring, contrary to your original intentions, you were thus enabled to present yourself at the Café de la Regence as prepared to enter the lists against all comers, and on that field of so many well-contested struggles, you held the banner of superiority for the entire Winter. This Spring you returned to England to enjoy the hospitality of the prominent chess players of England. In all your contests there, no person was found able to win from you the proud position that you had obtained, and you returned to the United States under circumstances calculated to elicit the admiration and respect not only of those skilled in chess playing, but of the other and far higher portion of our people who are proud to honor the intellectual efforts of their countrymen, in whatever sphere they may be displayed.

There are great qualities of mind and character elicited by the exercise to which you have devoted so considerable and honorable a portion of your time. Dr. FRANKLIN describes them thus: "FORESIGHT, which looks into futurity and considers the consequences that may attend an action;" "CIRCUMSPECTION, which surveys the whole chess board, or scene of action, the relation of the several pieces and their situations, and the dangers they are exposed to, the aid they require, the assaults that threaten them, the means of defence or assault;" "CAUTION, not to move too hastily, and, above all, *the habit of not being discouraged by present adversity*, and looking hopefully to a favorable conjunction of circumstances that may retrieve evil fortune. All these grand qualities have been manifested by you, and the last, and perhaps the greatest, in your contest with Mr. HARWITZ, who won the two first games of his match under circumstances when your youth, your ill-health, your little acquaintance with the country and its people, and the disposition of your adversary to take at least all fair advantages of his victory, might well have subdued, if not overwhelmed, a less stout heart. There are circumstances, Mr. MORPHY, in your present position, which are not a little extraordinary. Those who have been distinguished before you as the champion of the chess-playing world, prior at all events to the last century, lived in a different world from ours. This great country, with its extraordinary growth, its development in art, in science, and in most that contributes to adorn civilization and to elevate humanity, has substantially sprung into existence within the last century. Those who were foremost in the world before had substantially no competition from the United States. But you began your career at a Congress of chess players of the United States; you left here as the champion of America, and you return as the champion of the world. It is not then for the treatment you have received abroad, nor for the success that you have achieved across the water in any degree that we do you honor, but it is for the fact that you first established your superiority here over the chess players of the United States, and then satisfied the world that this superiority was absolute. Again, it is an imputation, and perhaps a reproach upon the people of the United States that they are wedded to gain; that their pursuits begin and are absorbed by and end in the accumulation of wealth; that acquirements or accomplishments that promise no pecuniary advantage meet neither with favor nor friends among us. The game of chess is purely an intellectual accomplishment—it is rarely attended by any wager: it has no promise of profit; it is prosecuted in quiet and generally in private. When, therefore, we present to the world an exhibition of the most remarkable proficiency that the world ever saw in this department, it is not only a victory over the love of gain, which certainly does prevail here to some extent, it is not only a triumph over the "almighty dollar" that is supposed to sway us all, but is a brilliant and glorious refutation of the charge to which I have referred. It is said that you are but a champion of an amusement. I have endeavored to show that this amusement is a great intellectual exercise; but if it were merely an amusement, I have great reason to doubt whether, in the present condition of our country, with its devotion to intellectual and industrial pursuits, regardless of relaxation, regardless of health and almost of life, any greater benefactor of the country could be found than one who would persuade its people to devote a reasonable proportion of their time to amusement and recreation. I have spoken, Sir, of the wonderful character of your success, but perhaps the greatest wonder of all is that it should have been achieved at your age. Just entering upon manhood, you find yourself as distinguished as any chess player that ever lived. At an age when reflection, thought, rigid attention, absorbed devotion to any pursuit seem most unlikely, you are at the head of a class of men mostly advanced in life, and deeply engaged in an exercise in which all those qualities are indispensably necessary. At a time of life when other men are buckling on their armor and preparing to engage in scenes of strife, you are returning home ready to lay aside your weapons, and sighing with ALEXANDER that you have no more worlds to conquer. You left Europe at a most critical juncture. Engaged there in contests of mimic war, you have left the kings and queens and bishops and knights and castles of the Old World involved in a real struggle. I believe in this you have pursued a truly American course. While battles rage abroad, the end of which no man can see, which are sure to be attended with a great destruction of human life, and not at all sure to be followed by any real advantage to humanity, it is as well for us to fight our mimic kings and queens, and knights and bishops, and men in peace and quiet on this side. No ambulances follow our army; no Chelsea or Invalides or Snug Harbor receives their pensioners; no conflagrations light their way; no tears bedew their path—and yet it may so turn out that we shall effect quite as much ultimate good as will attend the slaughters of the Old World. Mr. Morphy: Your readiness to engage at all times, and with all comers, in chess contests; your refusal to make the condition of your health an excuse or a reason for declining, your utter rejection of all advantages that might be your due in a contest, and the intrepid spirit you manifested at Paris, induced Monsieur ST. ARNAUT, one of the ablest and frankest of your adversaries, to name you "the chivalrous Bayard of Chess." But it is not for your qualities or conduct only as a chess-player that I have united in this proceeding. Your intercourse with your friends here, the accounts we have from New-Orleans, the uniform representations from abroad, all concur in showing that in high-bred courtesy, true generosity and courage, innate modesty and strict integrity, you have illustrated at home and abroad the character of an American gentleman; and it is, therefore, with unaffected pride that I have become the medium of conveying to you the sentiments I have expressed, and that I again offer for your acceptance this appropriate token of the regard of your countrymen, and their recognition of your genius.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to unite with me in welcoming with all the honors, PAUL MORPHY, the Chess Champion of the World. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Mr. VAN BUREN's address was frequently interrupted by applause. On its conclusion Mr. M. replied as follows:

MR. MORPHY'S REPLY TO MR. VAN BUREN.

months have elapsed since bidding adieu to my Western home. I sought beyond the blue waters the

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Twelve foreign skies of another hemisphere; and again have I returned to the land of my birth and affections. Another year has glided by and once more do I find myself surrounded by the friends whose good wishes and approbation cheered my wandering course. I thank them—I most sincerely thank them for the more than cordial welcome which has greeted my return to the Empire City. Well may they say that they have made their City the verdant spot in my sandy path—the green and ever-blooming oasis of repose where, like the way-worn traveler, I forget the fatigue and exposure of the journey, and gather renewed life and energy for its completion. Not satisfied, however, with showering innumerable attentions upon me, they this night cap the climax of their favors by presenting me, in conjunction with a large number of the citizens of New-York, this beautiful piece of workmanship as a superb testimonial of their regard and sympathy. How thankfully received—how dearly prized—mere words cannot portray. I shall proudly take it to my Southern home and preserve it as a precious memento of my friends in New-York.

I fear, ladies and gentlemen, that lengthy comments upon the game of chess might prove uninteresting to a large portion of the highly intellectual audience before me. Of my European tour I will only say that it has been pleasant in almost every respect. Of the adversaries encountered in the peaceful jousts of the checkered field, I retain a lively and agreeable recollection. I found them gallant, chivalrous and gentlemanly, as well became true votaries of the kingly pastime.

A word now on the game itself. Chess never has been and never can be aught but a recreation. It should not be indulged in to the detriment of other and more serious avocations—should not absorb the mind or engross the thoughts of those who worship at its shrine; but should be kept in the background and restrained within its proper province. As a mere game, a relaxation from the severer pursuits of life, it is deserving of high commendation. It is not only the most delightful and scientific, but the most moral of amusements. Unlike other games in which lucre is the end and aim of the contestants, it recommends itself to the wise by the fact that its mimic battles are fought for no prize but honor. It is eminently and emphatically the philosopher's game. Let the chess-board supersede the card-table, and a great improvement will be visible in the morals of the community. [Great Applause.] But, ladies and gentlemen, I need not expatiate on the field so ably traversed by the eloquent gentleman who has just addressed you. I thank you from my heart for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to receive his too complimentary remarks, and for the numerous attentions received at your hands. I shall leave New-York with melancholy sorrow, for I part from friends than whom none truer can be found. Let them rest assured that along with the memory of the chess-board I possess the memory of the heart. And now, with a renewal of my sincere thanks for the splendid token of your regard with which you have presented me to-night, and the assurance that I shall cherish in unfading memory the remembrance of my sojourn here, I bid you, ladies and gentlemen, a farewell, which I fondly hope will not prove the last.

Mr. MORPHY delivered his address in a self-possessed manner and without hesitation. Every word was distinctly heard in all parts of the house, and when Mr. M. resumed his seat the building rang with applause.

Colonel MEAD then announced that W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., would present the watch on behalf of the Testimonial Committee;

Mr. FULLER spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF W. J. A. FULLER.

MR. PRESIDENT: I fully appreciate the flattering compliment paid me by yourself and your associates in selecting me as their representative on this occasion, to make an additional offering to our friend, indicative of the personal respect and esteem entertained for him by the individual members of the Testimonial Committee.

MY DEAR SIR:—(Addressing Mr. MORPHY)—In the eloquent address already delivered, and in the emblematic gift which you have just received, the New-York Chess Club, and the Chess-players of this great Metropolitan City, have testified their appreciation of your genius and merit. I represent a narrower, and yet perhaps more interesting sphere—that of warm personal friendship. While the members of the Testimonial Committee echo every thing that has been said, or that can be said in praise of your genius as a chess-player, and sterling virtues as a man, and yield to none in their admiration of yourself and your wondrous powers, they have desired that you should carry hence some trifling memorial, as an additional testimony of their personal regard. The slight token which they have prepared for your acceptance, is intended more particularly to impress upon you the estimation in which you are held by your old friends who have acted with me upon this Committee. I perform the task allotted to me with more than ordinary pleasure, for the reason that it gives me the opportunity not only to greet you as a hero returned from his triumphs, but also to express, in an imperfect manner, the high appreciation we entertain for you individually, as intimate personal friends. We honor you, Sir, because in your achievements you have given an impulse to American genius and American power, whose moral impress will be felt by future generations. In reviewing the events of the past, we find in early history, enthroned in queenly beauty and splendor upon the fertile delta of this Nile, a city rich in arts, in literature and commerce. The tributary traffic of the world poured its wealth into her lap, and the people of that famed city walked in their pride through her streets, lounged about her marts, and felicitated themselves that within their borders was to be seen all that was great and glorious, and that within their midst was the highest state of human improvement. They believed they had reached the acme of material and mental advancement; that, situated as they were, in the very centre of the world as then known, there was nothing new to be discovered or developed. In course of time other channels of communication were opened. The territory that was conquered by ALEXANDER was found to be but a small portion of this great globe. With these new routes of traffic Alexandria and the surrounding cities fell into decay; her commerce crumbled away, and she sank at last into utter insignificance.

From this time civilization began to spread over the Continent of Europe; new countries sprang up; empires rose and fell, until at last COLUMBUS, a representative of the inventive genius of America, discovered a new world. In the cold North was founded an Empire, now known as the Republic of the United States; and the City of New-York, in the order of Providence, has become its Metropolitan centre. Here we witness emphatically the perfection of civilization. Unlike that of Alexandria, this glory is permanent. There are now no more new countries to be discovered; no more new routes to be found. We have penetrated every quarter of the globe. Geography and the explorations of science show that here is the great natural depository of human interests; that New-Yook is the toll-gate on the great highway of nations; and, radiating from this centralizing point, the whole world must receive an influence.

The American Government in itself may be said to be a new invention and discovery. It differs from those of the Old World in giving to each citizen an individuality; inspiring him with a determined confidence; teaching him responsibility; and instilling into his mind the idea that all honors and wealth are legitimately within his grasp. Each subject is a component part of the commonwealth. Every man is a sovereign, and the masses are not made the slaves of the few. In a government of this kind, conflict of mind is encouraged and impelled. This intense mental activity has established the principle that inventions are equal to the demand, and, in this age of steam and progress, they have been called forth to meet the wants of an advancing civilization. After the war of the revolution the rich fields of the South, teeming with the power of vegetable production, were found to be favorable to the culture of the cotton plant. It grew with great luxuriance upon the alluvial soil of the Mississippi valley; but, even after it was produced, so great was the labor of preparing it for market, that it was valueless to the planter. In India the cheapness of labor enabled the miserable population of that vast country to separate by hand the fibre from the seed, and export it to manufacturing countries at remunerative prices, even under these disadvantageous circumstances. But while it was found that the prolific soil of America could produce the plant superior in quality and in greater abundance, it was also found that the prices of labor rendered the product of comparatively little value. Amid the classic shades of the elms of New Haven, there lived a quiet and solitary man. He had no practical knowledge of the growth and cultivation of cotton, but by intercourse with those who traded with the South, had become thoroughly informed of the difficulties under which the planter labored, and felt that they could be overcome only by the untiring power of machinery. It is not recorded how many months or how many years even, he labored ere he accomplished his object. He carried his wonderful invention from the cold clime of New-England to the sunny fields of Georgia, then the most southern frontier of our country. So perfect, indeed, was the idea originally conceived and executed by WHITNEY, that no improvement has ever been made upon the principle of the cotton gin from that day to this. It was this simple invention of a New-England man, this triumph of American genius, that absolutely created the great staple export of America; that awakened the manufacturing energies of the Old World and made them tributary to our use; that caused the soil of the South to be forever more prolific of gold than the vaunted placers of California, and that revolutionized the commerce of the globe. The vast extent of our country and its increasing wealth soon demanded more rapid progression and increased facilities for inter-communication, and FULTON accomplished the application of steam to the propulsion of vessels. The mighty effects of this discovery were equal to those of his compatriot WHITNEY. Following closely on the track of the steamer came the iron-horse of the railroad; but the meatal activity to which I have alluded, and which gave birth to all these ameliorations, was still unsatisfied. Your native city was too far from New-York. There was a demand for an apparently impossible creation of power, the conception to meet which entered the brain of one who labored through the day with his pencil, in a room adjoining this very chapel, and who produced by his genius as an artist some of the most lovely heads of female beauty which are now preserved in our cabinets and admired in our galleries of art. But at night fall, when the business of the day was concluded, it was his habit to extend around the walls of his room continuous pieces of wire, and upon this simple and crude beginning MORSE applied his galvanic batteries, and ultimately produced a result which gave birth to the Electric Telegraph. But a short while ago there was advertised to the world a regatta, under the auspices of England, then and for centuries before the vaunted mistress of the seas. With a characteristic liberality, she threw open this regatta to the competition of all nations. A remarkably plain and unpretentious man, who employed his hours from morn to night in the hardest mechanical labor—who was as modest as a girl, and one of the most unassuming persons that ever lived—evolved the great thought that he could build a vessel which would conquer the admitted champions of the wave. For many months he might have been seen daily engaged developing his idea in the construction of a boat. Comparatively few workmen were employed. The keel was laid and the ribs set up. As he progressed, he set at defiance all conventional rules. The extraordinary shape that his vessel promised often called forth ridicule from the experienced, and created unbounded astonishment in the multitude. When the sun had gone down—when the noise of the hammer and the adz had ceased and the workmen had left for their homes, the man in whose brain this vessel was already a fact, could often be seen sitting upon a pile of lumber, with his head resting upon his hand, absorbed in deep contemplation. Unquestionably, at these times, he could, in his mind, clothe those skeleton ribs and that shapeless mass with all the beauty and completeness which finally rewarded his patriotic toil. In time the vessel was finished. She spread her great albatross wings, and GEORGE STEERS, her builder, started like a knight errant to the field of contest. The waters of a favorite bay of Old England were crowded with fleets. All that wealth, ancient pride, and the experience of the past could do, were combined to sustain the tradition that Britannia could still rule the wave. The overwhelming triumph of the yacht *America* has passed into history. Such are a few individual instances, but it would be impossible to conceive the aggregate triumphs of American genius which are displayed in the improvements made in almost every mechanical and scientific pursuit. One more suggestive illustration. Until very recently the watch has been considered essentially a European manufacture. Its delicate machinery, its beautiful exterior, the minuteness and perfection of its work, all appear to be rather the result of extra or supercivilization, than natural to the sturdy and energetic character of our more practical developments. Yet even in this we have succeeded. The American Watch Company, a representative of the many superior mechanical associations of our country, have brought these delicate and useful productions to such perfection that we now have these measurers of time finished with the same completeness, cheapness, and beauty that characterize our other progressive triumphs. The committee have thought there was a peculiar fitness in selecting a testimonial,—so convenient and produced under such circumstances—[handing the watch to MORPHY]—which I now present to you as an embodiment of their regard—for the double reason that you will always carry with you a remembrance of their deep affection, and because you have in this watch a representation of a great American triumph. Such, my friend, is a cursory glance at the victories of American genius which have taken place within the last very few years. There are many persons in this room to-night, assisting in these pleasant exercises, who are yet in the vigor of manhood, who have absolutely witnessed these several strides of progress. The effect has been to give us a national reputation throughout the world which has inspired universal respect for our political institutions. While we teach the useful lessons that man is self governing and equal, we also adorn these great principles, because this personal, this individual struggle, like the conflict between the steel and the flint, produces the fire of genius, and awakens the mind to its highest power and capacity. You, Sir, have been the first to achieve the honor of an undisputed triumph for American intellect. There is no speculation or hesitation as to where you are placed. In the unparalleled successes where mind grapples with mind, your triumph has not been partial or in the least degree incomplete. Your name is associated with those that never die. Sir, yours is no common lot. There is no parallel to the present proud position occupied by you. Neither in this nor in any preceding age has there lived a man who could truly say, "I am first in my special walk or profession and have the whole world respond amen." Who could ever say, "I am the greatest poet or author, painter or sculpter, orator or statesman?" Even the transcendent genius of Nature's great dramatist, towering as it does with Alpine height above the cranes in the ordinary walks in the world of letters, stands not altogether alone. The united voice of the civilized world will echo the sentiments of friendship and fealty which are expressed to you here to-night, for the reason that you have adorned your triumphs by unusual modesty, and you have succeeded by your courtesy and your inherent virtues in making those who were compelled to yield to your superiority and to sacrifice a world wide fame, become your most enthusiastic admirers and warmest personal friends. I, Sir, as a lover of the royal game, appreciate your triumphs; but I see in them something more. I insensibly associate you with the great names to which I have alluded, and properly mingle yours with the fame that has been created by their achievements. A person so young going out before the whole world, to the great capitals of Europe, to the centres of old civilizations, and there throwing down the gauntlet to meet you in mental conflict, presents a sublime picture of moral and intellectual power that has no parallel in history. But all the testimonials and ovations which you have received, and will continue to receive in your triumphal march from your native city, sink into nothingness when compared with the great moral lesson inculcated by your achievements. In the great conflicts of mind with mind which are to take place in this arena of American civilization—in all time to come, when the American youth, fired by ambition, while struggling to achieve something great and glorious, shall find it difficult to fashion into shape the half forged idea in his brain—in the dark hour of his despondency, he will gather renewed courage for the conflict; he will catch the inspiration of hope, and grasp the certainty of success when he asks himself, "Did not PAUL MORPHY, by the power of his unaided genius, render easy what was considered impossible, and not rest content until he had laid the world at his feet?"

Mr. MORPHY replied in the following words:

MR. MORPHY'S RESPONSE TO MR. FULLER.

SIR: It has been my good fortune, on a previous visit to your City, to form acquaintances which have ripened into friendships. You are the organ, Sir, of some gentlemen with whom my intercourse has more particularly assumed the character of intimacy. The presentation of the very elegant watch you have handed me must necessarily be less formal than that which has just taken place. Words of learned length or thundering sound would ill become the nature of the occasion. I will simply say that I value this testimonial not less highly than the other. It is friendship's gift—the *vade mecum* that must accompany me wherever I go, to remind me that in whatever section of this broad Republic my abode may be planted, there will be in the far North friends whose anxious gaze will be turned to my home, whose hearts will watch with deep emotion the part I sustain in life's great drama, eager to see me touch the goal of success. Interpreting it in such a manner as a token of the interest felt in my future career by those you represent, I receive this beautiful piece of workmanship with unaffected pleasure. Long may the hands on its dial mark golden hours for my friends, and may no untoward mate ever arrest their course of success on the great chess board of the world.

The audience listened to Mr. M.'s brief and appropriate response with the deepest attention, and rewarded him with the same hearty applause when he concluded.

There were loud and persistent calls for CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., who was on the stage, but Mr. O'C. begged to be excused.

Col. MEAD announced that the chess board and men, which were on the platform, would be on exhibition at TIFFANY'S for several days, and the audience dispersed.

Members crowded on the platform to seek an introduction to Mr. MORPHY, or to get a glimpse at the testimonials. A band, stationed in the organ loft, discoursed elegant music during the evening.

The Ladies after Paul Morphy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you not oblige a great many ladies by inviting Mr. PAUL MORPHY to give a chess *matinée*, where they could witness his method of playing the Royal game, and make his acquaintance on equal terms with our gentlemen friends. If Mr. MORPHY had the slightest idea of the anxiety that prevails among his fair countrywomen to see and do him honor I am sure he could not say them nay.

M. L. M.

NEW-JERSEY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Sermon of the Rev. John Kelly—Organization—A Bishop to be Elected To-day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

The annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in New-Jersey began its session this morning at Burlington. A much more than ordinary interest attaches to this Convention, because a Bishop will probably be chosen by it to succeed the late Bishop DOANE. This was indicated by the large number of the Clergy and Lay Delegates in attendance.

The usual religious services were held in St. Mary's Church, at 10 o'clock. Prayer was said by the Rev. Messrs. BILLOPP and MERRITT. The lessons were read by the Rev. Messrs. REID and WELD, and the communion service by the clerical members of the Standing Committee. The Convention service was preached by the Rev. JOHN KELLY, of Paterson. His text was 1 Corinthians, xiv. 8: "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?" After explaining the connection of the text, the preacher announced as his subject the importance of well-defined teaching concerning the Christian Church.

The Church was the embodiment of Christianity; in it was wrapped up everything pertaining to our highest welfare for time and eternity; and therefore it was a subject of the greatest interest at all times. But this was peculiarly the case at the present time, because the tendency of the age was to disinstitutionalize Christianity, to divorce it from all outward forms, and reduce it to vague sentiment, popularly called "the Spirit of Christianity." Men were wearied and disgusted with "Church" discussions, because they were mostly on narrow and sectarian grounds.

We should look at fundamental principles, ascertain what is the essential, and therefore perpetual, constitution of the Church, as God's creation, and not man's. We go back to its origin and there see that it was not made Christianity, but is coeval with it, necessarily coexistent with it, as the outward body by which alone Christianity as a theory could manifest itself; just as the human body cannot be said to be created by the soul, but is coexistent with it. If nothing were said in Scripture concerning the Church's formal institution, yet its historical identity from age to age would sufficiently bespeak its peculiar structure and constitution.

By considering its foundation as necessarily involved in the Gospel scheme of redemption, and tracing its continuance in the world, we notice certain characteristics belonging to it at all times and under all circumstances. First, it is an organization of parts, held together in and by its Divine Head, according to fixed law, and animated by the spiritual life which its Head has infused into it. It is not a mere collection or aggregation of individuals, however excellent they may be, according to human device or combination; but an organic structure, as real and literal as the human body. Secondly, like every organized being, its Creator has impressed upon its very constitution certain laws by which it is to be sustained and perpetuated to the end of time; which laws are discoverable in the organization itself, as seen in its spontaneous action, even if nothing were said concerning them in Scripture, which, however, is far from being the case. No living creature is left without distinct means for its maintenance and propagation; so with the Church. In this it is distinguished from mere aggregations or human associations as widely as God differs from man. The law of the Church's continuity, aside from the Scriptural proof, is demonstrated by its whole history to be, as a fact, the Apostolical succesion.

Episcopacy was of no importance in itself, nor were they now concerned with its advantages or disadvantages; but as the law of the Church's maintainance, it is of the utmost importance. This law was clearly evinced as an historical fact; as much so as the law for the perpetuation of the human family. Episcopacy was not the Church, but simply the Divine method of its propagation.

Thirdly—There were certain accidental properties belonging to the Church, as an organic, visible body, such as matters of ecclesiastical propriety and convenience, forms laid down in a precomposed Ritual and Liturgy, methods of administering the Sacraments, &c. These were in their nature indifferent—to be changed according to circumstances, provided all be done to edification, and by proper authority. Yet these merely accidental properties were often presented as if they constituted the essential peculiarities of the Church, and were its only distinguishing claims over human religious associations. The Liturgy was not the Church, nor the law of its continuity; and as we might admire it, it furnished but a shallow ground of allegiance, since it was a matter of taste, which was so variable—not of principle, which was immutable.

The preacher passed on to show the practical bearing of his remarks on the common tendency of the age towards "Individualism" in religion; the tendency to ignore the Church as the Divine embodiment of the Gospel faith, and to make religion purely personal matter between each isolated individual and his Maker. This theory assumed that the Bible was placed in every man's hands for him to make out his own religion, without any Divinely constituted guide or outward institution. This was false in fact, for the Bible was given to the Church as a body—not to individuals as such—and no man had the Bible, except as handed down to him by the Church. He then went on to illustrate at some length the many and great evils which he claimed resulted from this theory, by which each man's own intuitions were made the standard of truth. It leads, logically, to the conclusion that there was no such thing as religious truth objective to the mind; but that that was true only which each mind for itself believed to be true, however contradictory to the belief of other minds. Hence sprung open infidelity, often decking itself with the name of "spirit," or "Genius of Christianity." The numberless differences among religious denominations, the bitterness, bigotry and exclusiveness, so rife, were among the results of this theory, though so strangely at war with the professed assumption of individual liberty in the interpretation of Scripture. Hence, while still maintained in words, its effects were so destructive to the very religious associations of those by whom it was first put for

A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Interesting Account of the Eruption of a Volcano in the Sandwich Islands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HONOLULU, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

Your readers have doubtless heard of the recent eruption on Hawaii. This mail, however, will carry the first authentic accounts of it. When our last mail left no one had been to the source of the eruption, or seen the "flow," except from a distance.

As I was one of a party of twelve who reached the "source," and followed down the stream of lava for twenty miles, I shall venture to give an account of the eruption.

It broke out on the 23d of January, on the north side of Mauna Loa, near the top. As is usual in case of eruptions at these Islands, no earthquake or special demonstration of any kind announced the event.

Dead fish were seen to the east of the Islands two days before. Although this fact appeared inexplicable then, there is now no doubt but that the fish were killed by a submarine eruption of lava connected with that on Hawaii.

From Waimea, a place some thirty miles north of the top of Mauna Loa, smoke was seen gathering about the mountain on the afternoon of the 23d, and in the evening liquid lava spouted up from the side of the mountain, like the Geyser fountains of Iceland, to the height of 200 or 400 feet. This continued but a few minutes. Another jet then spouted up at a point further down the top of the mountain, and further west. This lasted for fifteen days, but was reached by one white person only while in action. This gentleman, an English traveler, describes the view which he had at night, when encamped only a mile from the jet, as magnificent beyond all power of words to describe. The crater from which the jet issued was about 150 feet high and 250 feet broad. The jet itself rose, at different times, from 200 to 400, or even 500 feet above this. The noise accompanying this action was like that of the Falls of Niagara, and throughout the whole region, for miles around, the night was made even lighter than the day.

At Honolulu, 200 miles distant, the atmosphere was made exceedingly smoky, for the first few days of the eruption, by the gases which escaped. At Lahaina, more than 100 miles distant, the whole heavens, in the direction of the eruption, were lighted up at night.

Our party arrived at the source Feb. 9, seventeen days after the eruption broke out. We encamped on an eminence about two miles from the place where the jet had been thrown up. From this position we could see the lava stream from its source for thirty miles down the mountain.

In the evening our view was grand beyond all description. Although the jet had ceased, two craters about eighty rods apart, were sending up immense columns of steam and gas, with occasional *appearances* of flame. This apparent flame, however, we afterwards ascertained, was only fine particles of scoria heated to redness. In fact, flame is *never* seen at the crater of a volcano, or along the stream which issues from it, unless it comes from trees and vegetable matter which are burnt by it. The same is true of smoke. The *apparent* smoke is steam and gas of various kinds, mostly sulphurous. Melted lava is just like melted iron in this respect, which shows no flame or smoke unless brought in contact with some inflammable matter. Many observers have stated that they have seen flame and smoke at this eruption, and it is so given in print, but it only shows that they were not accurate observers, for they are unquestionably mistaken.

About half a mile below the lower of the two craters, the stream first made its appearance. For five or six miles its course was well-defined and there were no side streams. From this point the main stream divided more or less, and on the elevated plain between the three mountains of Hawaii, Hualalai, Mauna Kea, and Mauna Loa, the branches extended over a breadth of three or four miles. Some of these streams were very broad and sluggish, and partially cooled. Some were narrow, and running two or three miles per hour, burning the jungle and trees before them, and, as it were, vieing with each other in their work of destruction. For the first few miles the stream seemed to be a series of cataracts and rapids. As it approached the plain between the mountains, it gradually changed into a net-work of streams, or a lake of fire, embracing numerous islands, and sending out streams on all sides. The color of the stream on its first appearance was a light red, approaching to white; on the plain a deep blood-red. From the plain towards Wainanalū, the place where it flowed into the sea, the stream was narrow, varying from half a mile to a mile in width, and showing a dull red light.

Such was the view spread out before us. To say that it combined the magnificence of a conflagration, with the sublimity of a mighty mountain torrent, may give some idea of it. Yet such was the extent and variety of the scene that no adequate comparison can be found.

The next morning we moved our camp down to the new lava, about half a mile from the lower crater. Here we melted snow, which our natives had brought down from the mountain in sacks, over the steam cracks. We had been short of water, but finding snow within a mile of our camp and such an excellent place to melt it, we no longer had fears on this score. We also boiled our coffee, and cooked our jerked beef over the cracks in the new lava, which showed a red heat only a foot from the surface.

The day proved foggy and rainy, but we were able to make some explorations about the craters. A strong wind was blowing from the south—and taking advantage of this we could ascend the craters on the windward side and look into them. The heat was so intense, however, that we had to hold something before our faces, and the sulphurous vapors so suffocating that we were obliged to shut our mouths and hold our noses. In this way we could look for a moment, and then come down the side of the crater a few feet and take breath and get cool.

The craters were not, as we expected to find them, one large opening, extending down into the bowels of the earth, but were made up of three or four openings of only a few feet in diameter. From these gases were issuing, but we saw no liquid lava. All the inside of the crater, or at least the lower part of it, was at a white heat. We were somewhat disappointed in the craters, but it seems they were uncommonly quiet then. Four or five days afterwards another gentleman looked into one of these craters, and saw liquid lava.

At night we pitched our tent on the edge of the new lava, where it was black, and, as we thought, almost cold. After spreading our blankets and lying down, however, we found our mistake. The blankets became so hot from the escaping steam that we could hardly bear our hands on them. Beating a hasty retreat from this spot, it was proposed to encamp on the old lava. But this proposition was voted down, for we were nearly 10,000 feet above the level of the sea and only a few feet below the region of snow. Our clothes were wet, and if we encamped on the old lava, it was urged, and with some reason, that we should perish with cold. After looking about for a few minutes, we found a thin spot of new lava, which was broken up into small pieces, so that most of its heat had escaped. Encamping on this we found it very comfortable, so far as temperature was concerned, but in point of softness, far inferior to a bed of cobble-stones or broken bricks.

The next morning we set out to visit the point where the stream first made its appearance. This was about half a mile below the lower crater. Here we found the lava rushing out from its subterranean passage-way, at a white heat, as liquid as water apparently, and dashing over cataracts and along rapids at such a rate that the eye could scarcely follow it. A few rods below the place where the stream itsued, the escaping gases were throwing up bits of lava to the height of 50 feet.

After returning to our camp for breakfast, we visited this spot again. The escaping gases were now throwing up bits and even masses of lava in three places, to the height of 50 to 150 feet. The smaller bits cooled as they fell, and formed craters around the spots from which they were thrown up. These craters were already 10 feet high, and in one of them so much lava was thrown up, that it soon came to be a fountain some 30 feet high.

Reluctantly leaving a spot of so much grandeur and interest as this, we commenced our descent on the south side of the stream, sending our natives with the baggage, on the old lava, at some distance from the channel in which the stream was then running. We went ourselves on the new lava, beside the flowing stream. We were able to do this without suffering much from the heat, as a strong wind was blowing from the south. Here we found smooth walking, though the lava was so hot in some places that our shoes would have been burned had we not protected them by sandals of raw hide.

The width of the stream was from 20 to 100 feet, but its velocity immense. Some of our party thought it 100 miles per hour. We could not calculate it in any way, for pieces of cold lava thrown into it, melted and sank almost instantly. The velocity certainly seemed as great as that of a railroad car. For eight or ten miles the stream presented a continued succession of cascades, rapids, curves, and eddies, with an occasional cataract. Some of these were formed by the nature of the ground over which it flowed, some by the new lava itself. The stream had built up its own banks on each side, and had added to the depth of its channel by melting at the bottom. It flowed much more gracefully than water. In consequence of its immense velocity and imperfect mobility, its surface took the same shape as the ground over which it flowed. It, therefore, presented not only hollows, but ridges. In several places, for a few feet, the course of the stream was an ascent of 5 to 10 degrees, in one instance of 25 degrees. Where the turns in the stream were short, the outside was much higher than the inside; so much was this the case in some instances, that the outside curved over the inside forming a spiral.

After admiring and wondering at these sights, as we descended for ten or twelve miles, we at length came to where the stream flowed much slower, and sent off branches on both sides. It was now nearly night, and, finding a good place, we encamped.

The next day, which was our last at the "Flows," we spent in looking at the small side streams, as they turned out into the woods, burning and blackening everything before them; and at the large, deep streams, partially cooling and damming up, then breaking out and moving on as a river when it breaks up its ice in Spring. From the side streams we took out liquid specimens, and inserted coins in them. These, though not as handsome as the natural specimens, we valued highly, as they would prove to our friends that we had not only seen, but taken out of the stream, liquid lava.

One of the most remarkable features of this "flow" was the short time in which it reached the sea. In less than eight days it passed over a distance of forty miles, making the average daily progress over five miles. This, I believe, is a greater progress than has ever been known of herestofore. The lava "flows" of Ætna and Vesuvius move very slow—generally only a few rods per day; and those which have occurred here have moved very slow after the first few miles. That of '55 and '56, although it continued several months, and was advancing all the while, did not reach the sea at all. The flows of '52 also did not reach the sea. That of 1840 reached the sea, but its source was much lower down—within ten miles of the coast.

Another peculiarity of the present flow is the remarkable fluidity of the lava. The lavas of Hawaii have always, so far as known, been much more liquid than those of other volcanoes. But this flow seemed to surpass former ones in this respect.

There have been and are many theories respecting the cause of volcanic eruptions. Most argree that the remote cause is the passage of the internal heat of the earth to the surface. But what the immediate force is which expels melted lava from the bowels of the earth, or even from the bowels of a mountain, geologists are not agreed upon. Professor DANA's theory is that the expelling force is derived principally from steam, which is generated from the rain-water that descends through the porous rocks of volcanic regions until it meets with heat sufficient to throw it into steam; that this steam accumulates in the internal reservoirs of lava until its pressure becomes so great as to make a fissure in the mountain, or an outlet of some kind, and that lava is then thrown out, until the expansive power of the steam is exhausted.

Unfortunately it cannot be ascertained certainly whether this theory is true or not, for Nature does not allow us to descend into the interior of the earth and view the processes going on there. This theory, however, derives great support from the fact that on the whole western slope of Mauna Loa, a region of about one thousand square miles in extent, though rains are frequent, there are but few springs, no large streams, nor but one streamlet even which continues through the year. One is forced to ask, What becomes of the rain? and this theory accounts for its disappearance more satisfactorily than it otherwise can be accounted for.

But whatever be the cause of volcanic action, no one who has visited Hawaii will doubt that the Island has been entirely formed by eruptions of lava from its three mountains, Hualolai, Mauna Koa and Mauna Loa, the two former of which are not now subject to volcanic action. By an easy calculation from the frequency and amount of the lava eruptions on Mauna Loa, we can make a rough estimate of the time which has elapsed while the Island has been growing to its present size. The base of Mauna Loa is about 120 miles in circumference, and it is a fair estimate to say that an average "flow" covers a breadth of four miles at the base with twelve feet of lava. At this rate the mountain would be increased twelve feet in height, all over its surface, by thirty "flows." Now suppose that there are thirty "flows" in a century, which is a high estimate, the mountain would then grow twelve feet per century. As the mountain is 13,760 feet high, this would make the Island about one hundred and fifteen thousand (115,000) years old, which is probably a very moderate estimate.

Yours, &c., BLUE BR——D.

LETTER FROM DETROIT.

Troubles in the Post-office—Removal of the Former Incumbent and the Reasons Therefor—The Congregational Association and Anti-Slavery—A Farce Founded on the Judson Case—Effects of the War News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, May 23, 1859.

It must be acknowledged that Mr. BUCHANAN has been particularly unfortunate in the appointment of his Postmasters at many principal points. In Boston, Mr. CAPEN has been involved in a world of trouble on account of too ardent a desire to put money into his (Mr. CAPEN'S) pocket through the instrumentality of the office of which he has charge. In Philadelphia, Mr. WESTCOTT has had grave and formal charges preferred against him, which has convinced Mr. HOLT, after a patient investigation, that the interests of the Department will be subserved by his removal, and he has consequently so recommended. At Chicago, Mr. PRICE, the first appointee, was removed during the excitement on the Lecompton question, on account of a want of orthodoxy on that test of faith. Mr. COOK, who was appointed to succeed him, is now trembling in his boots lest he also shall be decapitated. Charges have been preferred against him very much of the same nature as those against Mr. WESTCOTT, and he has been unable to disprove them, although ample time has been allowed him for that purpose. It is confidently anticipated in that city that he will be removed, and it is, moreover, confidently anticipated that some friend of Mr. DOUGLAS will succeed him. But in the whole list of bad appointments, that of O'FLYNN in this City was, without any exception, the worst. In the first place, it was not desired or recommended by any one, and its announcement was received with the greatest astonishment. All the prominent Democrats, not only of the city but of the State, had agreed in recommending another person; and they not only did not desire O'FLYNN, but were bitterly opposed to his appointment. From the very day, therefore, on which it was known that he had obtained the office, there was a determination that he should be ousted. The Lecompton matter, however, came near overturning all these intentions, for while nearly all of his opponents were either strong in their denunciations of the course of the Administration, or were, to say the least, lukewarm in their support, he alone stood by the President, and gave him a warm, zealous and apparently honest support, though it certainly was not a very discreet support, considering the state of public feeling hereabouts. This would have placed him wholly beyond the reach and machinations of all his enemies, had he not himself subsequently furnished them with the very weapons they most desired. The knife with which he was decapitated was one of his own presentment. It is well known that, owing to suspicions apparently well founded, the Post-office Department last Fall directed its special agents to inquire into the condition and management of certain offices, and among others, into that of Detroit. An agent here made his investigations, and in December presented his report, in which the following charges were preferred against O'FLYNN:

1. That he procured blank receipts from some of his clerks, and filled them up with higher sums than were paid such clerks, putting the difference into his own pocket;
2. That he obtained an allowance for more clerks than were actually employed in the office;
3. That he paid some of his clerks, and also routs agents in bank bills, instead of gold and silver, in direct violation of law, he realizing a profit on the gold by the sale of it;
4. That he assessed 10 per cent. on the salaries of some of his clerks, for the support of the Detroit *Herald*, a weekly sheet published by him, and attempted to assess the route agents of the State of Michigan the same per cent of their salaries, for his own uses, on the pretence that he was authorized by the Post-office Department to make such assessment;
5. That he did not make returns of surplus box-rents, but retained such rents, amounting to considerable sums, in direct violation of law.

These charges were supported by the most ample proof, and notice was immediately given O'FLYNN that he must establish his innocence or suffer the consequences. He dilly-dallied along under one excuse and another, until the middle of April, when, not having furnished the least evidence to disprove the charges, he had permission to resign, and did so. As was natural, in such cases, no little strife arose among various candidates for the position, and the contest waxing warm, O'FLYNN thought no choice could be made, and accordingly withdrew his resignation, thinking to still retain his post. This was too much even for the imperturbable Mr. BUCHANAN, and he was forthwith removed and Mr. HENRY N. WALAN appointed as his successor. Mr. WALAN was Attorney-General of the State some ten years ago, has since been President of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, is at present a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and is in all respects a competent and worthy man, enjoying the respect and confidence of the community, and likely to give the most universal satisfaction in his official career, if we may judge anything by the manner in which he enters upon his duties.

The new *régime* find the most ample proof of the incompetency, not to say criminality, of the former incumbent. If there was any doubt before of the propriety of a change, it has vanished now. One or two facts substantiate this. The new Postmaster has found among the letters advertised, and among those for general delivery, more than seven hundred belonging to persons who have boxes, and thirty-seven which were plainly addressed to persons at other offices, in this State and other States. Some of these letters contain drafts and other valuables amounting to several thousand dollars, and many others of them contained intelligence for the want of which the business interests of many men have suffered to the extent of several thousand dollars more. It is stated, upon intelligence received from Washington, that O'FLYNN will be proceeded with upon criminal suits on account of some of the charges before specified. If it be so, it will be done by the United States authorities, for his enemies here are disposed to let the matter drop, now that they have succeeded in securing his removal.

The Congregational Association of Michigan has been in session in this city for the past few days, and has devoted itself to the sin of Slavery with the same zeal and ardor that characterized many of the Societies which met in New-York a short time since. The discussion, however, was confined to one side of the question, so far as Slavery itself was concerned, but upon some of the minor points there was a vast difference in opinion. The action of the American Tract Society was severely condemned, and the Society itself denounced. It was almost unanimously resolved not to take or transmit contributions to that body, but when the question arose as to where they should be sent—whether to the Boston Society or to the Cincinnati Society—a heated debate arose, and the matter was finally settled by an agreement to leave it optional with the churches themselves. The Boston Society, however, evidently stood in rather the best favor, from the fact that its agent was able to prove it the more ultra on the Anti-Slavery side. The Congregational is altogether the most ultra of any of the Churches of this State upon the Slavery question; still the same spirit pervades all of them to a greater or less extent, just as it does with all classes of the people, no matter whether they have any religious faith or not. Michigan is Republican by a large majority, and will continue to be so long as Slavery is in any way mixed up with politics. At the Judicial election this Spring, when there was no particular amount of feeling either one way or the other, and which was consequently a good test of the relative strength of the two parties, the Republican candidate was elected by 12,238 majority, larger by 3,103 than that given for the Republican ticket last Fall. These facts are not consoling to the Democrats: still they manage to scrape up a pretty efficient party organization, much more so than the Republicans, to which we must attribute the fact that the majority of the latter is not larger than it is.

This city is favored with but one theatre, and even that is not supported as its merits deserve. It has lately passed into a new management, and now manifests symptoms of doing better than it has hitherto. An opera troupe lately performed two weeks, to crowded houses, and were followed by Miss MATILDA HERON, who remained a week. To-night Mr. and Mrs. WALLER appear, and will remain six nights, at least. Last week Mr. SHERLOCK, the manager, brought out a new farce, which proved to be a decided hit, and promises to have a long run. It is called "Beauties of Amalgamation," and is founded upon the celebrated Judson case which occurred in this vicinity last Winter. It was written by Mr. WARREN P. ISHAM, city editor of the *Free Press*, and infallibly brings down the house by its many local hits. There is a little stiffness in some portions of it, and the *finale* is conceived in the worst taste of any part, but these are overlooked by the audience in the merits they find in other portions of it, and will be remedied by a little change, and the addition of another scene which is in rehearsal.

The war is the great absorbing topic here just now, as it is everywhere else. The telegraphic dispatches are seized upon with the greatest avidity every day, and every additional piece of intelligence is made the source of countless speculations, set forth only to be dissipated by the next piece of intelligence that arrives. The farmers and other producers are all alive with pleasant anticipations, while consumers already begin to dispense with first qualities of flour, &c., and content themselves with a second but cheaper grade.

X.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The United Democrats' Nominee for Congress—Their Choice for the Presidency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, May 17, 1859.

The Douglasites and Buchananites of our Seventh Congressional District, after all their spats, have again come together and dovetailed.

They met in Convention the other day, absolved one another, wiped out the past, practically ignored their "immaterial, non-essential issues," about squatter sovereignty and the like, and virtually declared themselves thenceforth one and inseparable. Hereafter, while they may still be at liberty to think and talk as they please about themselves and their "principles," to construe their platforms and "decisions" to mean anything or nothing, as may most suit their convenience, and be best adapted to their surrounding circumstances, they will do so with the mutual understanding that they will all *act together* for the party, and the party's flesh-pots.

Col. THOS. H. HOLT is their man. According to them, a gallant hero, who was only scotched two years ago by MARSHALL, and is now more deadly than ever; a plucky, spunky, brassy "Colonel," more illustrious by his strife with MARSHALL than by even his feats in the Mexican War; the only man among the "unterrified" of face and fluency enough, let alone his calibre, to dare meet for a moment the heavy and well-directed artillery of the Opposition candidate; the only one of them sufficiently self-possessed, adroit and quick to parry or dodge the strokes of MARSHALL'S ponderous battle-axe, or obstinate and self-conceited enough not to know when he is whipped, and so to fight on, or make a show of fight, and even to claim the victory after he has been worsted. Anyhow, I reckon Col. MARSHALL will prove too much for "Colonel" HOLT again. Though Col. HOLT be the first choice of the Administration, the first cousin of the Postmaster-General, the first love and first husband of one of the handsomest and most fascinating belles of Washington City, as honest a politician, as polished a gentleman, as honorable and faithful in all the business and social relations of life as Col HUMPHREY MARSHALL, or even more so, he has not, in my notion, the bottom to come out first against such a war-horse; he can't hold a candle to the redoubtable old HUMPHREY in the field of partizan warfare, in knowledge and application of party tactics, in logical weight, ingenuity and force, or in political experience and deserts.

Col. MARSHALL, with all his faults and weaknesses—and who of us, in public or private life, is without them?—has been tried in many a strife, at home and at Washington, always found equal to the emergency, and is to-day as strong, vigorous and formidable as ever. Though he should stand solely upon his past record, and not upon the Opposition's Louisville Platform, ignore the proceedings of the "new party's" Convention, and of the District Convention which nominated him, and proclaim himself as much of an American in principle and policy as he was two years ago, I believe the voters of this District would re-elect him to Congress in spite of such impropriety and indiscretion, fairly, and by a respectable majority, in consideration of his eminent military and civil services to the country, his deserved national, statesman-like reputation, and his well-known and generally acknowledged intellectual, personal and political superiority over his competitor.

The Democracy at Lagrange, after nominating Col. HOLT, took occasion to "recommend to the Charleston Convention" JAMES GUTHRIE for the Presidency, as "the noble exponent of the everlasting truths of the Democratic faith," of "spotless fame and matchless administrative ability,"—a second Alexander Hamilton, without any taint of Federalism, and "the best nomination that can be made for the success of the Democratic Party, the development of its principles, and the preservation of the Union." Mr. GUTHRIE may also be the final, if not the first, choice of the Kenucky delegates at Charleston, as the most available man to save the Party and its "everlasting truths" (and spoils,) and so to save the Union. Without its saving help and cohesive power, of course the Union would dissolve in an instant. Indeed, they may claim JAMES GUTHRIE as so giant and unmistakable an embodiment of their eternal and sunlike "principles," that he will need no platform to stand and tread upon. JAMES GUTHRIE is the man whom the whole party can trust for principles,—whose exposition (so far as he shall deign and deem it wise to give any) of their "everlasting truths," will be wide and long enough in scope and stretch to take them all in as brothers, "National Democrats," and whose "spotless integrity" and "matchless administrative ability" will prove no less signal in securing the "success of the party," and thereby the "preservation of the Union," than in attaining his ends in matters of finance. Let us wait and see. When the sky shall fall, (and there's no telling what may happen these days,) it will be time enough to catch the larks.

PONTIAC.

THE COUNTERFEIT $100 BILLS ON THE BRIGHTON BANK.—The Boston *Traveller* says: "The circulation of the Brighton counterfeit bills appear to have been simultaneous at New-York and the South, but we do not yet learn of any having been offered in this city. So far bills to the amount of $1,900 have been sent on to this city from the South and West for redemption, of which $400 was received to-day from a bank in Memphis, Tenn., and $200 from the Bank of Metropolis, New-York. One broker in New-York exchanged in one day $2 200 of the bills, and probably the total amount put in circulation so far as known, will reach $5,000. The Brighton Market Bank intends, we understand, to withdraw its $100 bills from circulation.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—California News to April 20.

The Overland Mail brings California dates to the 20th April—nine days later than steamer advices. We are indebted to BUTTERFIELD & Co.'s., and WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Expresses for papers. The mining news from all the mining localities in California was very encouraging. The mining community have never been more busy nor ever before better rewarded for their labors. The aggregate yield of the mines was very large, and is beginning to tell favorably on the shipments of gold from San Francisco.

At Columbia, on the 27th, there was found a lump of gold weighing 37 pounds 7 ounces—worth $8,300. It was dug within the city limits.

Gen. ESTILL died in San Francisco on the 26th April at the age of 49 years. He was formerly of Madison County, Kentucky.

Captains ARCHER and FRASER, at Fort Simcoe, with their companies, have been ordered to take up their line of march for Okanagan, to arrive there on the 1st of June. They have been ordered to take thirty days' supplies. When they join the Boundary Commission, they are to relieve the present escort. A Lieutenant, with fifteen men, will remain in charge of Fort Simcoe, which post will, we learn, be turned over to the Indian Department.

Major LUGENBEEL, with two companies, proceeds direct from Fort Dalles to Fort Colville, and will operate in that region during the ensuing season.

Dates from Fort Yuma, to May 4, contain the important intelligence that Col. HOFFMAN and his command had just made a treaty with the Mohave Indians. Furtner hostilities, therefore, with this powerful and mischievous tribe are, for the present, avoided.

OREGON.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention met at Salem, April 20, and nominated LANSING STOUT as their candidate for Representative to Congress, and J. B. STEES as candidate for Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

The Republican Convention convened April 21, adopted a platform, and nominated DAVID LOGAN for Congress, and W. T. MATLOCK Penitentiary Commissioner.

Governor WHITAKER has issued his proclamation convening the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon on the 16th May.

UTAH.

A letter to the San Francisco *Herald*, dated at Genoa, Carson Valley, April 21, says:

"The course of Governor CUMMING, of this Territory, in protesting against the action of Judge CRADLEBAUGH and General JOHNSTON, the former in requesting, the latter in granting, the use of soldiers for the protection of the United States District Court at Provo, is viewed with supreme disgust by every Gentile in the Territory, and justifies the conclusion that the report circulated a little while ago, that the Governor had joined the Mormons, is not without foundation.

Even with the assistance of the military at hand, it seems it was impossible to administer justice at Provo, although a firm and upright judge used every exertion to that effect, and went so far as to point out to the grand jury the guilty parties who should be indicted.

In this Valley everything is very dull; many of the inhabitants are engaged on the mountains in endeavoring to make a path to Placerville; those who are left are making ready to plant wheat and other grains in larger quantities than heretofore. It is very difficult to procure seed. Some have gone to Honey Lake for this purpose."

TAHITI.

The San Francisco *Herald* learns from Tahiti that Queen POMARE and her two sone were still in prison on the 22d March. The Queen was confined in her castle at Papiete. Her sons are narrowly guarded, and any attempt at revolt will be the signal for their death. There are only seven hundred French troops in the place, but thus far they have been able to overawe the natives, as the latter are without firearms. Everything appeared quiet, but an outbreak was daily anticipated, and the next arrival will probably bring intelligence of a revolution, as the natives are determined not to submit to the terms proposed by the French Governor. It will be remembered that the difficulty arose from a conflict of authority between the Queen and chiefs and the French. The French have long sought for a pretext to end the protectorate and annex the Islands to France. This pretext now presents itself, and the next news will be that the French flag has supplanted the Tahitian, and that the Queen and Princes are on their way to Paris.

Furiher by the Overland Mail.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 24.

The Overland Mail arrived this evening with San Francisco advices of the 2d May.

Business was inactive in consequence of unusually heavy rains.

Rumors prevailed at Los Angeles that the steamer *Santa Cruz* had been detained at Guaymas, and pressed into the service of PESQUEIRA, and her passengers imprisoned.

Accounts from Fraser's River are gloomy.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 25.

We have the following additional items by Overland mail:

There is much bad feeling existing between the Mexicans and Americans along the line, and several Mexicans had been killed at Sonora.

General WALKER had an agent at the Gila Mines enrolling volunteers for his fillibuster expedition. Passengers from San Francisco deny the truth of the published statement that WALKER had sailed with 300 men on the steamer *Orizaba* for Acapulco. The rumor that Col. HOFFMAN had made a treaty with the Mohave Indians is confirmed.

Advices from Honolulu, of 16th April, state that King KAMEHAMEHA had addressed a message to the Legislature, advising a change in the Constitution.

The French have abandoned the Marquesas for military purposes, and design establishing a strong military and naval depôt at New-Caledonia Island, near Sydney. The plan embraces the restoration of Queen POMARE as ruler of the Society Islands.

The Ohio Slave Rescuers and the Michigan Congregationalists.

The State Congregational Convention of Michigan, in session at Detroit, adopted, May 23, a series of resolutions expressive of sympathy with the Oberlin rescuers now in jail at Cleveland. The resolutions were reported by a Special Committee. They conclude as follows:

That we are ready to coöperate in any effort which may be initiated in Ohio for their pecuniary relief.

That we call the attention of all our Christian brethren and fellow-citizens throughout the nation to the present case, as developing the utter, inevitable antagonism of Slavery to the dictates of humanity, and to the demands of the law of equal, impartial love; and as developing, also, the natural oppressiveness of the Slave power toward, not the bond only, but the free; developments which show that a system of Slavery like our own, is not fit to be tolerated anywhere among the common offspring of our one Father, and least of all in a nation which claims to be not only civilized but Christian.

The Rev. Mr. HART, of Ravenna, Ohio, took the floor in support of the resolutions. He wished to make a statement of the facts in the case. One of the prisoners, he said, was the last Moderator of the Ohio Conference. Before coming here, he had spent a day in the prison with him—a darksome, dismal place. It was an occasion calculated to awaken the deepest sympathy.

The Rev. Prof. COWLES, of Oberlin, had a word to say. The friends at Oberlin go into this matter as a matter of conscience. We believe in a higher law than man's enactments—a law that teaches us that we shall not deliver up to his master the slave that has escaped unto us. We would be abjuring our Christianity to assist in the surrender of a fugitive; it would cost us all our hopes of Heaven. We will do all we can to avoid violating the law, but when the thing comes to the point, we will go to the gibbet or the stake before we will give up a fugitive. The speaker had stood in his own door, and seen the fugitive come up trembling and panting, and ask for succor and protection. Should he give him up? Never. So help him God, never! [Applause.]

The Rev. Mr. HART stated that the expenses of these brethren would be very large, though the lawyers of Cleveland have honorably given them their defence. They propose to fight the thing—to try every legal point—will have separate trials—they mean to carry it into the next Presidential campaign. BUSHNELL'S expense was $1 500 to $2,000. The others would be a little more. We propose to arrange some plan to meet this heavy outlay, and shall be glad of your assistance.

The report of the Committee was then adopted by a rising vote, there being but a few who retained their seats.

Northern Mexico.

INTERESTING FROM SONORA—ANTI-AMERICAN EXCITEMENT AT HERMOSILLO—CAPTURE OF MAZATLAN.

From the Arizonian, May 5.

Mr. W. H. JARVIS, in company with several Americans, residents of this Territory, arrived in Tubaco from Sonera on the evening of the 30th ult. Their departure from Hermosillo was somewhat accelerated from the fact that a singular excitement existed in the city, and every American was notified to leave at once, under penalty of death for remaining. The population was greatly excited, thronging the streets, insulting and threatening Americans, evidently with full consent from the authorities, who seemed to share the prevailing sentiment.

In one or two instances houses belonging to Americans were forcibly entered by the mob, who threatened a general massacre of every American in the city, and as the fifteen or twenty there were scattered about in various places, the opportunity for such a characteristic Mexican performance was excellent.

There was no particular reason assigned for this sudden and remarkable ebullition of hostility toward Americans. No cause had been given that any American was aware of. The few Americans in the city were quietly attending to their own affairs when they were beset.

We do not credit the rumor that WALKER and LOCKRIDGE meditate a descent upon the northern States of Mexico; if they do, it is our belief that they will meet the fate which all freebooters deserve. The people of Sonora labor under a grave mistake when they charge inhabitants of this Territory with being favorable to filibustering; or any unlawful design upo Mexican soi. At the same time we do not hesitate o express ahope that the day is not far distant when in a fair, open and honorable manner, the United States Government will extend its laws and institutions over the State of Sonora.

The following circular announces to the people of Sonora the capture of Mazatlan by the Liberal Party:

CIRCULAR.

Republic of Mexico—Government of Sonora and Provisional of Sinaloa.

The Western military division under command of the Constitutional Governor of Sonora and Sinaloa, has, after over three hours hard fighting, taken possession of this important place, this morning, at 6½ o'clock, and has again added to its laurels by its valor and constancy in defending the Constitution of the country.

The Governor will soon give the details of the memorable action fought to-day, with the reactionists of this port; and for the present, only states that the place was defended by 900 men and 32 pieces of artillery, with important fortifications, plenty of stores and munitions of war; that it was taken by storm, and all the forts, stores, &c., fell into our hands. The enemy lost a large number in killed, wounded and prisoners, some of which are officers of high rank and distinction. The loss of the Governmeat, although considerable, has been less than that of the enemy, while storming eight fortified points, fortified according to all the rules of war, and defended with a bravery worthy of a better cause.

In giving this account to your Honors of the heroic assault of Mazatlan, to be transmitted to the people of your districts, I have also the satisfaction to announce that the Constitution and laws have been re-established in Sinaloa, and crowned with the most brilliant success. The Government will soon be able to carry out its promises made to the people of both States in the beginning of the campaign, for their sacrifices in the midst of difficulties which they have endured, but ever prosecuted with glory and fortune to the cause of the people.

MANUEL MONTEVERDE, Secretary.

To the Prefects of the Districts of Sonora and Sinaloa.

MAZATLAN, April 3, 1859.

PERSONAL.

An elopement of a lover with a wealthy ward, and a subsequent marriage of the parties in Cincinnati, is the latest piece of personal gossip from the West. The runaway pair were Miss Eliza McDonnel and Thomas P. Bryant, of Nelson County, Ky. The young lady, it appears, is the heiress of a large property, and was the ward of a stern guardian, who determined she should not wed her suitor because he had met with some financial reverses. So much opposed was he to the match he had at one time favored, that he forbade the lady seeing her lover at all, and began a series of persecutions that resulted in open rebellion and a firm resolution to run away. The wedding was performed last week at the Spencer House in Cincinnati, in the lady's bedchamber—the Rev. Dr. Scott officiating. The bride and groom then went back comfortably to Kentucky.

A dozen public-spirited citizens of Boston have secured a very valuable historical painting, by Copley, which is now on its passage to Boston. The subject of the painting is "King Charles I. demanding of the House of Commons the five impeached Members." As a work of art, it is regarded as second only to the same great painter's picture of the "Death of Lord Chatham." It is of large size, and contains portraits of upwards of fifty noted persons. The picture was first brought to the attention of Hon. Josiah Quincy, while Mayor, by John Quincy Adams, and a paper was started to secure it for the City of Boston more than thirty years ago, but circumstances prevented the collection of the subscriptions and the movement was not revived.

LeRoy Sunderland is in trouble. In the Massachusetts Supreme Court, a day or two ago, a hearing was had on the libel for divorce in the case of Mehitable Sunderland *vs.* LeRoy Sunderland, in which the libelant claimed that her husband, being of sufficient means and ability to provide suitable maintenance for her, has "grossly, wantonly and cruelly refused and neglected so to do." The respondent's answer denies all this, and alleges desertion on her part, refusal and neglect to inhabit the home he has always provided for her, and his payment, under protest, of the necessary expenses for her comfortable and suitable support. The case is on.

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, writes home from Pau, Lower Pyrenees, France, that he has not made much progress in regaining his health since he left the United States; but still he does not suffer much acute pain, and is in hopes of being restored to health. According to the advice of his physicians, he leads a life almost entirely in idleness, which he deeply regrets, preferring the stimulus and gentle excitement attending the discharge of his various duties at home. His tour abroad will probably extend another year, as his medical advisers do not think he will be fully restored to health before that time.

An interesting emblem of Eastern sovereignty is on exhibition at a London jeweler's. It consists of a sceptre, found in the treasury room of the King's apartments at Lucknow, and was given to Lieut. Morland, First Bengal Fusileers, by one of the men, and by him presented to the present owner, Mr. W. H. Russell, the correspondent of the *Times*, who has deposited it where it can be seen. It was recognized in Lucknow as a very ancient sceptre, sent by the King of Delhi in 1785 to the Nawab Vizier of Oude, as a token of his favor, and was usually kept in the Hooseinabad, and used in the annual processions by the King.

The challenge of the Rev. Mr. Richmond (Episcopalian) of Milwaukee, for a discussion of Episcopacy, has been accepted by Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Ill. Prof. Turner expresses his views freely, deeming it a "great pity" that Mr. Richmond's challenge "should stand before the people of Illinois for some twelve years, and that at last he should be driven to go out of the State, away down to New-York, for a competitor." Mr. Richmond, it will be remembered, unsuccessfully challenged the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The Rev. George Chandler, who has been settled since 1813—a period of 46 years—over the First Presbyterian Church, Kensington, dedicated the new edifice, recently built by the people of his charge, on Sunday morning last. This venerable clergyman is now, since the death of Dr. Myers, the oldest preacher in Philadelphia. In the course of his ministry, he has married 3,166 couples, and performed funeral services over the remains of 5,000 persons.

On dit—that John C. Heenan, "the Benicia Boy," is shortly to be married to a beautiful young lady of position in Cincinnati. The lady is said to be very talented, and writes for various periodicals. But her chief claims to distinction are her military honors. She was born in a soldier's barracks, and educated as a "Soldier's Daughter."

The Rev. Dr. Lothrop, the Rev. Dr. Blagden, the Hon. James Savage, Abbott Lawrence, the Hon. Geo. Lunt, of Boston, have been appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions for the erection of a new Congregational Church in London, in memory of the early Massachusetts Colonists, who came out of the First Society in that city.

The six Acting-Midshipmen who were dismissed from the Navy for being participants in tarring and feathering one of their comrades at the Naval Academy, in April last, have been reinstated in their positions.

Gov. Banks, accompanied by Adjutant-General Stone, visited Concord, Mass., May 23, to make arrangements for the proposed encampment of the entire military force of the State at that place during the coming Fall.

The President has appointed First-Lieutenant Tredwell Moore, Second Infantry, to fill the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, occasioned by the death of Captain Paige.

An address has been presented in Montreal to Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Eyre, on the occasion of his approaching departure, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, for himself and the Church Society.

The monument in memory of the Pilgrims, to be erected at Plymouth, is taking form. Nearly a thousand tons of granite have been

THE NEW WAR ON THE KANSAS FRONTIER.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from the Missouri River, May 13, says: We have just been conversing with an intelligent, reliable gentleman from Bates County, the seat of the frontier war. He says General Parsons is organizing companies by authority of the Governor. He states that last Winter, previous to the disturbances, he was knowing to the formation of the band in Missouri, that went over and attacked MONTGOMERY's house in the night; that he was opposed to it, and so were all conservative men, as it prevented emigration and improvement along the border. But the excitement was such that they dared not make the true facts known. As was expected, BROWN and MONTGOMERY retaliated upon Missouri. He says the late outrages, for which the thirty thousand is to be expended, hath this history. One from these border bands was traveling a few days since in the Territory with Dr. ——. They stopped at a house, when old SNYDER came up and stopped also. Border-ruffian turned pale, and turning to the Dr. said, "Don't call my name, Introduce me as Russell." Old SNYDER looked keenly at him, and said, "We have met before; a private word, if you please." Whiskered bandit drew his revolver, Old SNYDER drew his, and said, "Hand me your pistol; we don't allow such as you to carry pistols." The pistol was given up, and Border gent fled. Such are the outrages and robberies for which the Governor is arming the State.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* makes the following announcement: "James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint of the United States is desirous of obtaining for the Cabinet of the Mint, if practicable, one or more copies of every medal, medallet, coin or token on which the head or name of Washington appears. The possessor of any such memorial of Washington is requested to send to the Mint a description of it, and state whether he is willing to present it to the Mint, or dispose of it, either for cash, and if so, at what price, or exchange it for other coins or medals. In the course of a recent investigation, the existence of sixty different memorials of the above character was ascertained, and there are, doubtless, others which have escaped notice.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 37 bbls. Ashes, 6,467 bbls. Flour, 325 bbls. Corn Meal, 6,024 bushels Wheat, 17,483 bushels Corn, 1,478 bushels Oats, 1,512 pkgs. Provisions, and 325 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 140 bbls. Pots at $5 50; and 50 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,480 bbls., including 1,505 bbls. Pots, and 175 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 36c.@38c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in limited request, at former prices.

COAL—The transactions have been very moderate; prices have not varied.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 2,200 bags Laguayra on private terms; 375 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12¾c., and a small lot of Jamaica 11¾c. ₱ lb. The stock of Laguayra, in first hands, is 1,450 bags.

COPPER—Has been very lightly dealt in at unaltered prices.

COTTON—Has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,000 bales at our quotations. Middling Upland, 11¾c.@11¾c.; do. Gulfs, 11¾c.@11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. The available supply is estimated at 93,000 bales, against 87,500 bales same time last year.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 48c.@52c. for Southern, and 54c.@56c. for Western, ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in lively demand, including No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $2 20 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are sparingly inquired for, chiefly at $4 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in limited request, including large No. 1 Mess, at $16 50@$16 75; large No. 2 do. at $16 12½@$16 25; and No. 3 do. at $9 25@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are dull and heavy, chiefly at $2 75@$3 75 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are quiet at 26c.@28c. for scaled, and 15c.@17c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite sparingly sought after to-day, and prices of most kinds, especially low and medium qualities, have again declined 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Operators appear to be very anxious to get the news by the *Asia*, and manifest no disposition to move freely, in its absence. Sales have been reported of only 6,500 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00	@$5 25
Poor to Superfine good State	5 60	@ 6 30
Very good to very choice do	6 50	@ 6 75
Extra State	6 95	@ 7 30
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 70	@ 6 70
Fancy Western	6 75	@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90	@ 8 50
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 10	@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 30	@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 80	@ 9 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 80	@ 9 75

Southern Flour is in very moderate demand, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $7 30@$7 80 for superfine brands, and $7 80@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour sells, in lots, at $4 10@$5 65 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues very quiet, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been less sought after at previous figures.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $2 65@$2 70; Bunch do., at $2 35@$2 40 ₱ whole box; Currants, at 5¼c.@6c. for new, and 3c.@4c. for old, ₱ lb.

FURS—Are quite plenty, and freely offered, at reduced prices, yet they are partially neglected by purchasers, at present.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been reported of only 10,000 bushels, including choice Red Western (Winter) on private terms; prime white Southern at $2, and choice red do. at $1 85 ₱ bushel. A lot of 95 sacks of fair new white Georgia Wheat, received yesterday by CAMERON & Co., was offered for sale to-day, through Mr. CUTTING, at $2 50 ₱ bushel. This is an unusually early arrival of new Wheat. Corn is inactive and irregular. Sales have been confined to 8,500 bushels at 90c.@92c. for poor to good round yellow; 91c.@92c. (nominally) for ordinary to fair mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are dull. Oats are selling slowly, including Canada, 58c.@59c.; Western, 57c.@58c.; State, 54c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@54c.; Southern, 48c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 284 bales Bags at 11¢.@12¼c., each; and 700 bales Bagging chiefly at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,200 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very quiet at previous quotations. Manila, which has been in most favor, is quoted at 7c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand, and have been stiffly held.

HOPS—The demand is restricted to-day, at former rates. Crop of 1858, 8c.@13c.; Old, 3½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in demand, mainly at $23@$24 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds rule quiet, though quoted unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37½@1 37½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is inquired for, chiefly at $5 50@$5 70 ₱ 100 lbs. Other kinds are quiet and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is actively sought after, at full prices.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 75c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c.@33c.; and 300 bbls. do. do., at 34c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 52c.@54c. ₱ gallon, and a lot of Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 70 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Have been less active to day; prices, however, have not varied. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 23, sales were made of 1,000 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 35@$1 40; and 9,130 bbls. Crude Whale, chiefly at 45c.@50c., ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to May 23, '59	21,325	116,238	1,550,000
Same time last year	23,599	100,578	1,195,400

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather lightly dealt in to-day, sales having been reported of only 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 45@$17 50 for new Mess; $17 75 for thin Mess; $18 25@$19 50 for prime Mess; $19 75 for Clear; $15 50@$15 65 for Prime; $15 50 for Butts; and $15@$15 25 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue depressed, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand, chiefly at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied. Sales, to-day 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at former rates. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$30 ₱ tc; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 17c.@21c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@20c. for New Ohio; and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is in moderate demand, mainly at from 5c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool has been received and sold quite freely, including fine at $1 25@$1 50, and ground at about 77½c.@80c. ₱ sack. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in.

SALTPETRE—Crude is quoted at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., with a very limited inquiry at present.

SEEDS—All descriptions are inactive, at previous rates.

SOAP—Sales 400 boxes Castile at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Attract very little attention, yet prices are essentially unaltered.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, to-day, at rather easier prices, and sales have been reported of 475 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 126 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6c.@7¾c.; 100 hhds. Texas, on private terms, and 125 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 6¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was spiritless, and the prices realized were unsatisfactory. Hence, holders withdrew several lots. Those sold included: Hyson, 32c.@43¾c.; Young Hyson, 26c.@46¾c.; Gunpowder, 32c.@51¾c.; Imperial, 29c.@50¾c.; Hyson Twankay, 23c.@30c.; Oolong, 36c.@40¾c.; and Souchong, 32c.@42¾c. ₱ lb. Privately, the current movements are restricted, though prices are sustained.

TIN—Has been in slack request at drooping prices.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate demand at 27½c.@28c., chiefly at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton, at 5 32d. ₱ lb.; 400 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 3d.; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 4s.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 6d.; 10,000 Staves, at 20s.; 10 tons Tallow, at 10s.; also, by steamer, 5 tons Butter, and 200 bxs. Cheese, at 30s. For London, an engagement of Crude Turpentine had been effected, but was subsequently cancelled. For Glasgow, there were engaged 5,000 Staves on private terms. For Havre, 5,000 Staves, at $20. For Hamburg, 5,000 Staves, at $15. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Oregon*, 649 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, at 11-32d.; clipper ship *West Wind*, 1,071 tons to San Francisco, $22,000; two Br. brigs, 230 and 260 tons, from Richibucto to London or Hull, £4 2s. 6d.; a schooner, 147 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,100; one, 150 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,300; a brig, 193 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,650; a Br. schooner, 140 tons, from Sidney, C. B., to north side Cuba and back, to United States, Sugar, 40c.; a Br. brig, 190 tons, from Norfolk to a Windward West India Island, Hogshead Staves, $11; a brig, *Wappoo*, 243 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar 45c. and Molasses $3, port charges not paid; a Br. brig from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 9c.; a Norwegian brig from Philadelphia to Barcelona; a brig, 200 tons, to coast of Africa and back; a brig, 250 tons, to north side Cuba and back, and a schooner, 150 tons, from a Northern port to Jamaica and back to New-York, on terms not made public.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending May 25, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The receipts have been good, and fully equal to the demand, without any material change in prices since our last report. Sales are easily effected at our figures. We quote:

Orange County pails, ₱ lb	19	@ 22
Fine half firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	20	@ 21
Fair half firkins, light color, ₱ lb	16	@ 19
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	21	@ 22
Welsh, tubs, ₱ lb	17	@ 20
Ohio, Western Reserve, ₱ lb	17	@ 20
Ohio, ordinary, ₱ lb	15	@ 17
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	17	@ 20
Store Packed Butter, ₱ lb	15	@ 18

CHEESE.

But little fine Old Cheese offering. New is in fair supply and good demand at our quotations. We quote:

Old Cheese, fine, ₱ lb	11	@ 12
Old Cheese, fair, ₱ lb	4	@ 7
New Cheese, fine, ₱ lb	9	@ 10
New Cheese, fair, ₱ lb	4	@ 7
English Dairy, ₱ lb	11	@ 12
Pineapple, ₱ lb	12	@ 14

EGGS.

Though the receipts have not been unusually heavy, yet dealers generally complain of the small demand for consumption, and prices have drooped until to-day they are offered at 13½c. to 14½c. ₱ dozen for New-York, Ohio, Philadelphia and Jersey.

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are salable at our figures. Green fruits from the South are taking the place of dried fruits.

Strawberries from Delaware in boxes of 2 quarts each are selling at 25c. to 30c. Jersey Strawberries begin to appear; some 300 to 400 baskets in market to-day.

We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	9	@ 9¼
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ₱ lb	8	@ 8¾
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	10	@ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	7	@ 9
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	17	@ 18
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	—	@ 25
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb	15	@ 20

BEANS AND PEAS.

The speculative feeling in Beans having subsided prices have declined at least 25c. ₱ bushel for medium. The market is well supplied, with plenty of sellers and no buyers. Peas are unchanged. We quote:

BEANS.

Small Pea, ₱ bushel	$1 25	@$ —
Medium, ₱ bushel	1 00	@ 1 10
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ 1 87½
Marrow, ₱ bushel	1 50	@ 1 62½
Red, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
China, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75

PEAS.

Canada, ₱ bushel	1 00	@$ —
Black-eyed, ₱ bushel	1 50	@ 1 55
Marrowfat, white, ₱ bushel	1 37½	@ 1 50
Marrowfat, green, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00

POULTRY AND GAME

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	13	@ 14
Chickens, ₱ lb	13	@ 15
Ducks, ₱ lb., tame	14	@ 18
Geese, ₱ lb., good	12½	@ 14
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	75	@ 1 00
Fowls, ₱ pair	62½	@ 1 00
Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@ 1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@ 10
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50	@ 75
Wild Pigeons, ₱ doz	—	@ 2 00

GAME.

Black Ducks, ₱ pair	—	@ 75
Broad bills, ₱ pair	62½	@ 75
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 75	@ 2 00
Squab Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00	@ 2 25

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₱ lb	8¼	@ 8¾
Beef carcass, ₱ lb	8	@ 11
Mutton carcass, ₱ lb	6	@ 9
Veal calves, live weight	4½	@ 6¾
Veal carcass, ₱ lb	5	@ 8
Spring Lambs, each	2 00	@ 5 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are without material change, except that Mercers have advanced and Pink eyes doing better. Sweet Potatoes are out of market, the only kind being West India Yams, at $2 50 ₱ bbl. Charleston Yams do not pay transportation, selling at $1 ₱ bbl. Onions from Bermuda sell at 4c.@5c. ₱ lb. Tomatoes from the same place at 8s.@10s. ₱ box.

We quote:

Potatoes—West India Yams, ₱ bbl	2 50	@— —
Potatoes—Bermuda, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 5 00
Potatoes—Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Potatoes—Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Dykemans, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Peachblows, ₱ bbl	2 25	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Western Reds, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ —
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	87½	@ 1 00
Potatoes—Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@ 87½
Ruta Baga Turnips, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Green Peas—Southern, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
String Beans—Southern, ₱ bbl	—	@ 4 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	62½	@ 75
Asparagus, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@12 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@ 75
Rhubarb, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 1 00
Leeks, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Green Onions, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Parsley, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 25

BEESWAX.

There is but little demand for shipment at present. Sales are effected at 35c.@38c. ₱ lb.

FEATHERS

Are heavy. We quote:

Live Geese, Western, ₱ lb	50	@ 60
Live Geese, Tennessee, ₱ lb	45	@ 50

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Let those now laugh who never laughed before,
And those who always laughed now laugh the more.

JUST PUBLISHED:

THE HARP OF A THOUSAND STRINGS;
OR,
LAUGHTER FOR A LIFETIME;

Contains more than a million laughs, is crowded full of funny stories, and is illustrated with
OVER TWO HUNDRED COMICAL ENGRAVINGS.

This curious book combines the elements of fun, pathos and rare entertainment, with the most laughable conceits imaginable—the whole being interlarded with rich and ludicrous incidents, pertaining to every-day life. In short, if you want something to "drive away dall care," this is just it.

If you are one whose disposition's sour,
Look at this book—'twill cure you in an hour:
You'll laugh so loud, so heartily and jolly,
That you'll forget you e'er was melancholy.

The pictures are all original, designed by some of our best artists, (including Darley,) and the collection of droll conceits and queer stories is unsurpassed, having been several years in preparation. It is a book of nearly four hundred pages, with tinted frontispiece, by Darley. Bound in fancy gilt covers, suitable for the library or the centre-table. Price $1 25.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of $1 25.

A BRILLIANT NOVEL.

WE SHALL PUBLISH JUNE FIRST,
SEACLIFF;
OR THE
MYSTERY OF THE WESTERVELTS.
By J. W. DEFOREST,
Author of "Oriental Acquaintance," European Acquaintance," &c.

This is a story of American life, embracing some features of society and traits of character that are as new as they are striking and natural. The personages introduced are very few in number; and the interest centres in the family upon whom the hero makes a call, in the first chapter. The plot is remarkable for its ingenious simplicity. The reader's curiosity is aroused at the outset by the appearance of a mystery. Each step in the development of the story seems about to disclose the dreadful secret; but the true solution will not be guessed, even by the most inveterate readers of fiction, until the catastrophe comes. The style of the narration is full of spirit, and the various dramatis personæ are finely sketched and contrasted.

SEACLIFF will be, without question, the most fascinating novel of the season.

In one handsome volume, duodecimo, 467 pp., beautifully printed. Price $1 25.

The trade supplied on the usual terms.

Copies sent postpaid, upon receipt of price.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED:

CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.

This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR melting holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Gifm's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 220 Pearl-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

SPRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS and RETAILERS,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, On MONDAY, May 23,
THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK
of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
At prices that cannot fail to meet the expectations
Of the most economical.
Citizens and Strangers
Visiting the City are invited to call and examine their Goods before purchasing.
Their Stock embraces an
UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
of
SILKS IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD.
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
EUGENIE GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
JAPANESE GRENADINES,
LAWNS, FOULARDS, CHALLIES.
CALICOES, DELAINES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS and GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS,
LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS, QUILTS CURTAINS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MUSLINS.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
Also, at a Great Sacrifice on the Cost of Importation,
500 pieces LUCAL BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAISE,
At 18 cents per yard;
600 BAREGE ROBES, FROM $3 TO $5.
300 pieces RICH FANCY SILKS, New Styles, at 90 cents;
200 pieces VERY RICH PRINTED GRENADINES,
From 70 to 90 cents.
150 RICH SILK ROBES, from $20 to $25.

NEW AND ELEGANT PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb assortment of NEW PARIS GOODS, comprising
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
BAREGE ANGLAIS, AND PINEAPPLE TISSUE,
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of
REAL LACES and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,
POINT LACE SHAWLS and SCARFS
VEILS, CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES, BERTHAS,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCINGS,
BLACK THREAD LACE by the yard, all widths.
POINT LACE, from $1 up to $430 a yard.
VALENCIENNES LACE, from 1s. up to the finest made.
GANTS JOUVIN.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
MANTILLAS!
We have now opened a splendid assortment,
Embracing all the novelties introduced this season,
To which we invite the attention of the
LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal-st. houses have, we can afford to sell the same quality of goods at thirty to forty per cent. lower prices.
CHILDREN'S and MISSES' MANTILLAS, all sizes,
W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufactory,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.
400 dozen Ladies', 300 dozen Misses and Children's Skirts, assorted sizes and qualities, at FOSTER & Co.'s Broadway Skirt Depôt, No. 429 Broadway. Children's skirts 2s. each; misses, from 3s. to 6s.; ladies' 8 spring skirts, 5s. each; 11 springs, 7s.; and 13 springs, $1; first quality steel springs, *one shilling* a spring each. By the dozen to dealers proportionally low. All our skirts are warranted well made. Don't forget the No., 429, the cheapest place to get outfits of skirts in the City.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
A lot of
LADIES' UNTRIMMED STRAW BONNETS,
Drab and Brown, at 75 cents, worth $2 50.
Also a lot of LEGHORN BONNETS,
at $1 50, worth $5.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
Misses, Boys and Infants.
LADIES' RIDING HATS,
in every variety, elegantly trimmed.
First Premium Awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

PLAIN GOODS.
A. HEWSON, No. 441 Pearl-st., has a variety of goods for Friends' use, viz: Raw Silk, Barcelona, Merino, Barege and Cloth Shawls, Tarletan, India Book Muslin, do. Handkerchiefs, Silk Blond, with an assortment of Dress Goods in plain colors.

SOMETHING NEW.
LADIES' CHECK SILK TRAVELING BONNETS,
Very neat and cheap.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c.	to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	90c.	to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	50c.	to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c.	to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c.	to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

STRAWBONNETS.
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEbrated Woven Skirts with Bustle attached; also, Skirts with patent fastenings, eleven springs, for $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 50, and seventeen springs for $2. Old Skirts made over, at C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS—SEASONABLE GOODS SELLING at reduced prices. Brown and white linen Table Cloths, Linen Damask, Napkins, Towels; also, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, cotton goods, boys' wear, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS.
The balance of this beautiful stock will be sold at a great reduction from the already extremely low prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS—Seasonable goods selling at reduced prices. Brown and white linen Table Cloths, Linens, Damask, Napkins, Towels; also Broadcloths, Cassimeres cotton goods, boys' wear, &c., for sale, by Wm. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 203 Broadway. Glass Ring and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 203 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE. By G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF THOROUGH BRED BROken haired terriers, just arrived from Liverpool in ship *Dreadnought*, and can be seen on board at Pier No. 8 North River. Price $20 each. Also, a large bull terrier; also, a pair of Earl of Sefton breed of pigs; pedigree guaranteed. Price $100. Apply on board.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!—Depôt No. 88 William-st., up stairs. The subscribers have just received and will continue to keep on hand (as formerly) a complete assortment of French Glass Shades, square, oval and round, of all sizes.
E. & J. DERAISMES, No. 88 William-st., up stairs.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY
GAY & WEST.

CALENDER—Wanted immediately, a calender consisting of two cold chilled rolls, 8 to 12 inches diameter and not less than 24 inches in length. Address Box No. 1,316 Post Office, which will meet immediate attention.

THE SALEM WIND TURBINES—FROM 1 to 100 horse power, under perfect regulation, with mills complete. For further particulars, apply to the Agents, RUSSELL & DAVISON, Mechanical Engineers, No. 26½ Broadway, New-York.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 6 and 12 Ann-st.

THE SUPERB AMERICAN TESTIMONIAL Watch, designed for presentation to Paul Morphy, is now, and will continue to be on exhibition for several days, at A. RUMRILL & CO.'S, No. 364 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Ochnert.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-rate English cook; she understands her business in all its branches, meats, game, jellies, creams, pastries blancmanges, preserving, pickling, &c., &c. Also, bread and biscuit baking. She would engage by the day, week or month; washing accepted. Call at No. 241 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, every day this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid, for a very experienced, respectable and highly recommended servant; is also an excellent waitress, and thoroughly capable in the dining-room; understands French fluting, &c., and is in fact a most desirable servant; is accustomed to serve in first class families. No objection to New-York or the country. Apply for HANNAH at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable women; one as first-class cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid with waiting, or to do fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 Clarkson-st., 1st floor, front, between Hudson and Greenwich.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class cook, as good cook and to wait and on; as waiter and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as dressmaker and seamstress, as laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a lady fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's establishment; also, the care and management of children; is capable of teaching them the English branches. Can give the best of reference as to capability and character. Call or address, for three days, MEETTA, No. 190 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A HARD-WORKING FAITHFUL servant, well recommended, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework for a small family; is a girl of excellent disposition, obliging and trustworthy. Also, a young girl with excellent references wants a situation as nurse, up-stair girl, or housework. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hair dressing and French fluting; does up ladies' muslins; no objection to travel with a lady; excellent City reference. Call at No. 97 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; thoroughly understands her business. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 231 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given if required. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, a situation in a small family, in this City, to do chamberwork

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—LOUISE DE LIVERDLLES—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LA BAYADERE—MY PRECIOUS BETSEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MODEL OF A WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SEA WAIF—RED CROW.

NATIONAL THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND — THE SCARLET MANTLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE GENII OF THE LAKE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph. (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, May 28, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain JUDKINS, left yesterday for Liverpool, carrying out two hundred and thirty-five passengers, and more than three millions of dollars in specie. This is the largest amount by nearly a million of dollars that has ever been carried out by one vessel from this port.

The first Convention of life-underwriters commenced its session in this City yesterday at the Astor House. It is composed of regularly appointed delegates from the various Life Insurance offices in the United States and Canada, and of others engaged in the business of life insurance. The object of the Convention is to adopt measures for procuring insurance statistics, and a combined experience table constructed from the actual records of the various Life Insurance offices doing business in this country, instead of depending, as heretofore, upon the English tables. Other incidental objects are to be secured by the Convention.

The Panama Railroad Company's new steamship *Guatemala* made a final trial trip on Tuesday, going as far as Cape May, and returning yesterday afternoon. There were some seventy-five guests on board, who were sumptuously entertained, and who expressed unbounded satisfaction with the ship, the engines, the company, the luxuries provided, and everything relating to the trip.

The presentation of a testimonial by the New-York Chess Club, to PAUL MORPHY, took place last evening in the large Hall of the University. The audience in attendance was numerous and brilliant, the room being crowded in every part. Colonel C. D. MEAD, President of the Club, introduced the ceremonies with a few words. JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., followed, presenting the chessboard and men to Mr. MORPHY. Mr. M. made a brief and exceedingly appropriate response. W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., on behalf the Testimonial Committee, presented the American watch, and after a few words from Mr. MORPHY, the assemblage dispersed. Much enthusiasm was displayed, and the affair passed off with great éclat. Mr. MORPHY leaves for Boston to-morrow evening, where another ovation awaits him.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-Jersey met, yesterday morning, in St. Mary's Church, Burlington. After the usual religious services, the Convention was called to order by the Rev. W. C. DOANE, Secretary of the last Convention. The roll of the Clergy was called, and a quorum found to be present. The Rev. J. A. WILLIAMS was elected President, and the Rev. W. C. DOANE Secretary, and the Rev. P. K. CADY Assistant Secretary. In the afternoon session, the prominent feature was a resolution making the election of a Bishop the order of the day for 1 o'clock to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. MAHAN, of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. ODENHEIMER, of Philadelphia, are prominent candidates. Dr. MAHAN will probably be elected by the Clergy on the first ballot, after which the lay delegates will vote.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, a bill of the New-Haven Arms Company, amounting to $1,150, for arms furnished the authorities during the quarantine riots, was received and referred to Mr. KENNEDY. SAMUEL L. POST sent in a proposal to sell the Commissioners three lots on Ward's Island, which the Board claim they have already purchased. 3,480 immigrants arrived during the week, making a total for the year of 2,489. The overdraft amounts to $3,084 88.

CHARLES P. COCKRAN, who was employed as book-keeper in the wholesale store of BUCKLEY & Co., No. 7 College-place, was found yesterday morning dead in his bed at his boarding-house in Amity-place, under circumstances inducing the belief that his death was caused by violence at the hands of some rowdies the evening previous. He came home at a late hour, having his eyes blackened and face covered with bruises, but declined to give any explanation as to his appearance. An inquest was held on the body, but nothing was elicited throwing any light upon the matter.

Mr. WEBB has given notice that the Russian frigate *General Admiral* is no longer open for public visits after 12 o'clock M.

The sales of Cotton yesterday comprised 1,000 bales at steady prices. Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in. Flour was 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. cheaper. Some new White Georgia Wheat was offered at $2 50 ℔ bushel. Provisions were in moderate demand. Pork and Cut Meats were heavy. The movements in Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Hides, Hops and Seeds were restricted. The Freight engagements were less extensive. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 629.

At the Live Stock yards the receipts of beef cattle for yesterday's General Market were only 2,694 head, against 3,738 the previous week, and a weekly average of 3,676 during all of last year. The deficiency in numbers was in part made up by the decided superior quality and weight, nearly all this week's supply being fat, heavy bullocks. The yards have on very few, if on any, previous days, been so free from animals of the scalawag order. The preliminary sales on Tuesday were large, and both then and yesterday the average prices were about ½c. ℔ lb. higher than last week, for the same grades, while the general good quality carried the average of all sales up about ½c. ℔ lb. on the estimated dressed weight....Milch cows are in supply above the requirements of the market, and are lower; receipts for the week 228....Of veal calves, 1,199 have come in this week, which is more than has been sold, as the large stock of last week held over; prices, 4c.@6½c. ℔ lb. live weight....Sheep and lambs arrive more freely, and sell lower; receipts for week 5,691; prices, 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Stock mostly sheared....Swine, receipts for week 4,402; prices, 6½c.@7c. for corn-fed, 6½ for still-fed—demand fair.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.—The Mobile *Register* entertains the opinion that "what the South wants is a great paper to give utterance to its side of the world-dispute about its institutions." We doubt very much whether the South wants anything of the kind, for if it did why should not the South have it? The South is all of a mind in relation to its institutions, and needs no information nor instruction on the subject; and to the rest of the world a great Southern newspaper would be of very little service. The *Register* is firmly convinced, however, that such a paper with two hundred thousand Southern subscribers "would be a more potent engine of Southern warfare in the battle for her political rights and her moral *status* before the great tribunal of the civilized and Christian opinion of the world, than whole panels of grand juries and forty Southern members in Congress." We entirely concur in this opinion, at least as far as we can comprehend it, and are very glad to see so just an appreciation expressed in a Southern journal, of the influence of fiery Southern Congressmen. The *Register* concludes its remarks by the rather startling announcement that it is itself "seriously pondering a great scheme in this connection." *Ponder*, in the French tongue, means to drop an egg, and we shall wait with anxiety for the hatching of the *Register's* brood.

Financial Breakers.

We have steadily insisted, in opposition to the views of early alarmists, that this country could not seriously suffer in its material interests from the pending war in Europe. We remain of that opinion, provided the war be confined nearly within its present limits. If England, Russia and Prussia remain neutral,—and France and Austria are thus left to fight it out by themselves, we see no way in which the commercial or financial interests of the United States can be very seriously embarrassed by its operations. The notion started by a cotemporary that we are likely to be in the least disturbed by the revival of the Right of Search pretensions is simply ridiculous. The right of search, as now defined and admitted, is a belligerent right, and can only be exercised upon vessels suspected of violating the obligations of neutrality by carrying goods contraband of war. If American vessels enter upon such illegal enterprises, they do it at their peril,—and have not the shadow of claim upon our Government for reclamation or interference. If England should be drawn into the war, we should unquestionably suffer seriously from its progress; and there is undoubtedly sufficient possibility, though there is no immediate prospect of such an issue, to justify caution and prudence in the adjustment of our business affairs.

And even setting aside these extraordinary contingencies, it is evident that the prospect of our immediate financial future is not wholly free from clouds. The enormous shipments of specie with which the season has opened, and which we can only hope will not be continued, force themselves upon the attention of men who consult facts rather than their own wishes. The *Persia* yesterday took out over $3,000,000, the largest amount of specie which ever left this port in a single ship,—and that, too, after $8,451,000 had already been dispatched during the present month. We have still this week the *Arago*, the *Vigo* and the *Weser*,—and the three will probably take very nearly if not quite as much as the *Persia*. This will give a shipment of over *fourteen and a-half millions* in a single month. We may reasonably hope that this very heavy rate of depletion will not be continued through the Summer; but in view of the large imports of the year thus far, it will not be safe to assume that we shall send less than eight or ten millions a month for the next three months. This cannot fail to make itself very seriously felt upon the Banks, and through them upon general business. A return current may possibly set in, but this is too remote a chance to serve as a basis for financial action. It is not felt just at the present moment, because it comes upon us at the dull season of the year, when there is but little demand for money for business purposes. But dull as it is, the Banks are already expanded to twice the amount of their capital,—and if, under any sudden alarm, the Banks were to adopt precautions against these excessive shipments, it would undoubtedly create a very decided stringency in the money market even now. By-and-by, however,—in August and September, the Southern and Western deposits will be required to move the crop, and they will no longer be available for the support of our money market, and something very much like a crisis may then occur.

Whether these inconveniences actually happen or not, it can do no harm to look upon them as probable, and to shape business arrangements to meet them. There is never any danger of an excess of caution in our business community—our tendencies are all the other way. There is something treacherous in prosperity—something which always involves a lack of prudence, and leads to excess of confidence in the future. It is not at all likely, therefore, that any steps will be taken, either by the Banks or the business community, to ward off approaching dangers by a gradual and prudent curtailment of the operations which create them.

The safe directions of investment will be disregarded for the dazzling uncertainties of fresh and untried speculation. Instead of building up interests already established, we shall see men looking everywhere for unheard-of opportunities. Our banks will continue their expansion; the future will still be discounted by audacious adventurers; nothing will be seen or heeded that warns or has warned us to "stand on the old ways." And so, if our new career ends one fine day in a new crash, the world of business men will be utterly astounded. This imaginative refusal to look at facts, and obstinate devotion to fancies, is and always has been a characteristic of our business world. It is the natural element of panics, and shocks that would stir another community at its anchors will always have power to send us drifting to the abyss, so long as this characteristic belongs to us.

THE CHANGES OF THE YEAR.—It was just a year day before yesterday since a torch-light procession and various other kinds of commemorative demonstrations were made in honor of the lamented memory of PIERRI and ORSINI, by the Red Republican refugees of various nations in this City. The assassination of the French Emperor was then declared by them all to be the greatest service which any devoted enthusiast could render to suffering humanity. The King of Sardinia was hardly held in better odor amongst them than his ally, and they were all bent on making us believe that their friends at home detested princes, and held royalty in all its forms in as much execration as themselves. MAZZINI, they assured us, reigned in the hearts of all true Italians, and VICTOR EMANUEL and LOUIS NAPOLEON were "tainted wethers of the flock," over whose heads the national dagger was duly raised, in constant act to strike.

As if to prove how easily vigorous eloquence may be wasted and how lightly lager-bier may be consumed in vain, one short year has either turned the tables or revealed the truth. If ORSINI had waited a year, he might have spared his bombs and saved his head, and the Red Republican lager-bier of the 23d of May, 1858, would have descended less uproarious throats. The change which has come over the spirit of the dream, is marvelous. We find MAZZINI, who was then, we were told, the only hope of Italy, consigned to utter obscurity. VICTOR EMANUEL has been converted into a demigod, and LOUIS NAPOLEON is fighting the battles of the country which he was then to be butchered in order to deliver. There never was a more striking instance of the uncertainty of human affairs, and of the fallibility of popular oratory. The gentlemen who figured in the demonstration to which we have referred, may, however, still keep their courage up. Their occupation is not wholly gone. Italy will probably be tolerated, but the democratic and social republic in which every man, lazy or busy, will earn as much as every other man, and every laborer ride, on FOURIER'S plan, to his daily work in a one-horse cab, will probably not be at once established over the whole earth. The idle and good-for-nothing will still continue to labor under financial difficulties, and the propriety of having them maintained by the earnings of other people will furnish for many a long day to come a fertile theme for the philosophic harangues of socialistic philanthropists. Neither CAVOUR, VICTOR EMANUEL nor LOUIS NAPOLEON is likely to be of much use to the heroes of this sort of reform, and lager-bier may still flow in oceans to their honor.

A Slippery Candidate.

The Yankees are quite mistaken in imagining, as they are rather fond of doing, that new inventions are monopolized by New-England. Virginia takes the field as a competitor. She means henceforth to bring forth, not only Presidents, but patents. The Richmond *Whig* informs us that Mr. ROBERT A. MAYO, of Henrico, a Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates, has resorted to a very ingenious contrivance of his own to save himself in the election which takes place in Virginia to-day. It appears that he has reason to suspect some of his Democratic brethren of an intention to vote scratched tickets to his detriment and possible defeat. In order to thwart this nefarious design, he has caused all the ballots printed for the use of his party to be *greased*, thus rendering it once impossible to either efface his own name or insert that of the opposing candidate. A very good idea, and creditable to Mr. MAYO's ingenuity. We have seen not a few artifices with the like object, but none to equal this. The Chivalry may claim the prize of cuteness from Connecticut.

It pains us, however, to observe that the Richmond *Whig* loses its temper about the matter. This is wrong, undignified, unpatriotic. If grease will save Mr. MAYO, why should he not use grease? The *Whig* styles it "a miserable device to defraud the voters of Henrico." Nonsense! "This man MAYO," it goes on to say, "is a long-faced member of the Church—one of the bright and shining lights of the Church—who perhaps pays his Church fees with becoming punctuality." That a light of the Virginia Church should understand the virtues of tallow is surely most natural. And if he pays for his "dips," as well as for his pew, why revile him? MAYO is merely as wise as a child of light ought to be. He is lubricating himself for the popular boa constrictor, and we have no doubt will be swallowed whole and at once. "Dr. MCGRUDER," his opponent, may be the "intelligent, worthy, high-minded" citizen the *Whig* represents him to be, but his doom is sealed. MAYO will "slip in" before him. Electro-magnetic ballots, charged to knock down all MAYO voters, might turn the scale. But nothing less potent will stop the way of HENRICO's "anointed."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—As a people we are prone to manufacture new Constitutions. In some one or more of the States this process is going on continually. Sometimes it is accomplished by a Convention of delegates formally called by the Legislature, and solemnly organized at a capital city, to overhaul the fundamental law, revise the Bill of Rights, and give the State a new rule of legislation. All this involves no revolution. The people, in fact, care very little about it—not half as much as if a Constable were to be elected. In some countries a change so radical would be attended with popular tumult, military displays, and, perchance, bloodshed. We, on the contrary, can overturn one form of Government, and adapt ourselves to a new one, as if it were the most common-place affair in the world.

These American peculiarities greatly amuse and puzzle our European brethren, who generally explain the phenomenon presented in our political society on the hypothesis that we have in reality no Government—that our republicanism is only a sort of anarchy, and that constantly changing confusion is our normal state. This pleasant explanation satisfies them vastly, and we cannot object to their enjoyment of it. But it is the precise contrary of the truth. It is simply because we are thoroughly grounded in law and order that no change can alarm the minds of our people or disturb the calm of society. We know that a new Constitution will leave us substantially as it found us—that it cannot for a moment affect the essentials of our liberty, or take away any important right. If an outrage were attempted, every man feels that he has the remedy in his hands. We hardly know of such a thing as treason. Nobody is punished for it; the crime, though sometimes committed, is disregarded. Our laws, constitutional and statutory, taken as a whole, are felt to be so strong that no attack need be feared.

Last Fall the people of this State refused to change their Constitution, more, possibly, from objection to the trouble and expense of a Convention, than for any other reason. Recently, Massachusetts, by a vote of her people, has adopted a single alteration; and now Connecticut has under consideration three several modifications of her fundamental law.

"The three proposed amendments are intended to effect a change in the present system of representation, and in the qualifications requisite for admission to the privileges of an elector. The first provides that each town in the State shall be entitled to but one representative in the General Assembly.

The second does away with the distinction of color, in the qualifications of an elector, and in effect erases the word 'white' from the present pro vision.

The third provides that naturalized citizens shall reside in the State one year after naturalization before being admitted to vote, and is as follows:

At the last session these amendments were proposed by a majority vote of the House of Representatives. If two-thirds of each House at the present session approve them, or any of them, such as are approved will be submitted to the people at their town meetings. It will be seen that one of the amendments involves the same principle as that recently adopted in Massachusetts, with the difference that it requires a period of one year instead of two to elapse between naturalization and voting.

STREET CLEANING.—The street cleaning under Mayor TIEMANN starts well. We hope there will be no fainting by the way, for there is no time to spare. Stirring up such immense accumulations of dirt, hoeing out gutters that have been for months choked up, is a dangerous business for June. In right hot weather it would be scarcely less hazardous than opening as many miles of cemeteries as there are miles of streets in the City. Every consideration of health, to say nothing of decency, calls upon the disaffected to keep the lawyers off, and restrain the forthcoming pack of injunctions, until the cobble-stones are everywhere visible. Every day's work now is a day's work for the prevention of dysentery, cholera morbus and the fatal diseases of infancy.

TOO STRONG BY HALF.—The *Daily News* of Monday last, speaking of the necessity for cleaning the streets in view of the approaching hot months, indulged in the following reminiscence:

"We remember, in the Winter of 1855-6, Broadway was rendered impassable by the immense collection of snow, ice, manure, &c. The contractor had gathered this into the centre of the street, and besides the obstruction to vehicular navigation, the sight was disgraceful. *The Mayor ordered it removed; the contractor omitted to do so, and the Mayor took the responsibility, and ordered it to be done at an expense of several thousand dollars*, PAID FROM HIS OWN POCKET! We do not mention this incident as an example to be followed upon the present occasion."

If the *News* had said merely that Mayor WOOD *promised* to pay the money from his own pocket, it would have been quite correct. But it claims entirely too much for him when it adds that he actually *did* so,—as the following copy of an order on file in the proper department shows:

Per Ord'rce Jan. 26, 1856. Cleaning Streets. Countersigned.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1856.

TO THE TREASURER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AT THE MECHANICS' BANK.

$2385 } {No. 3985.

Pay WM. BAIRD, or order, Twenty-three Hundred and Eighty-five Dollars for cleaning Broadway.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Mayor WOOD acted in the matter referred to with decided energy and public spirit, and conferred a great benefit upon the City by so doing; and we shall be very glad to see his example imitated in this particular. It was perfectly right in him to claim payment from the City for doing this work, and it was also quite right for the City to pay it. But the *News* in claiming too much for its patron-protégé does him more harm than good.

CONVENTION OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A National Convention of Life Insurance Companies is in session in this City. It proposes mostly a work of preparation, and has already appointed committees to investigate and report, at the next annual meeting, upon several topics of great importance to all companies issuing life policies. Probably through the medium of the State Legislatures they will make an effort to obtain such laws for the registration of births, deaths and marriages as will produce, what is as yet a thing unknown here, a reliable return of the vital statistics of our country. This if, necessarily, a work of time. If every State in the Union had a good, practicable scheme for collecting these statistics of life and death, it would still be years before they could be made available as a basis for assurance. They must be furnished, however, sooner or later, or we shall always be obliged to insure in the dark—companies never knowing whether their rates are not so low as to ruin them all, when the first generation of "good lives" has passed—insurers never knowing but that they are paying far higher premiums than they ought. We heartily rejoice that the Underwriters have taken the matter in hand. Having the greatest money interest in the subject, it is proper and fortunate that they assume a task which sanitarians and philanthropists thus far have attempted in vain. It is no more right that we pay for life insurance rates established upon English tables of mortality, than that we should be satisfied under our very different circumstances with the longevity that European statistics show to be normal on the other hemisphere. When the data for an equitable rearrangement of annuity and assurance rates have been acquired from American figures, there will probably be a complete revision of the whole system. And unless before that time comes our own City's mortality bills have put on a very different aspect, the Life Companies will make as great a difference between City and country insurers as the Fire Insurance Companies make between farm houses and compactly-built blocks in the City. The Convention opened its sessions yesterday, and closes them to-day with a banquet, which certainly is the best device known to put people on good terms with each other.

WAR AT ALBANY.—When the thunderbolts are rattling overhead, the noise of rolling tenpins dies out. Were not Austria and France at loggerheads, we should hear more of the great battle that is waging at Albany. The parties to this neglected fight are the majority of the Canal Board on one side, and Auditor BENTON on the other. Last week the Board appointed a new batch of Clerks and Assistant Collectors; the Auditor insists that it was a usurpation of power to appoint them, and that, appointed or not, they will be likely to come short of their salaries. The Auditor says the cost of collecting tolls ought to be decreased, but the Board is increasing it. In 1850 the toll receipts were $3,393,081, and it cost $54,986 to collect them. In 1858 the receipts were $2,047,391, and it cost $88,376 to get them in. The percentage of cost of collection in 1850 was $1 62—in 1858 it was $4 31—verifying the old suspicion that it costs more to make a living than to make a fortune. Moreover, the increase of the percentage of cost of collection in 1858 was $1 03 over that of 1857—for which Auditor BENTON can see no good cause. Unless places for hungry applicants are extraordinarily scarce, and the party pressure particularly strong upon the Board, we suspect the public, like the plucky Auditor, will have to wipe its spectacles very hard and very often to see any sort of propriety in the increase.

American Fire-Arms in Europe.

If we are debarred from the privilege of being "counted in" among the combatants in the great European struggle which has just commenced, we shall at least have the satisfaction of furnishing the opposing parties with very material aid towards hastening the close of the contest. We may not only send them food for their men, but the most effective arms also for their use. There are several military agents now in this country of the different European Powers, and among them three Austrian officers, who are examining the recent improvements in fire-arms which have been made, with a view to their adoption and purchase. We understand that the "volcanic repeating rifle" has been pronounced by some of these agents the best instrument they have seen, and it is said that an order has been given for the immediate delivery of ten thousand of the "thirty shooters." It is said that this rifle, with the new improvements which have been effected in it, is the most deadly firearm, when charged with a new propelling agent, more powerful than gunpowder, that has yet been invented, and that it will throw a ball two thousand yards, with killing force, and at the rate of thirty in a minute. The manufacturers of these deadly implements of warfare have a much greater number of orders than they can possibly execute. The army which is first equipped with these powerful weapons, if the experience of the field shall bear out all that is claimed for them, will possess an important advantage over their opponents.

The Government of France—Its Actual Members.

A paragraph giving the actual *personnel* of the French Government is circulating in the papers, credited to the *Journal of Commerce*. So frequent and radical are the errors it contains, that we deem it worth while to present the subjoined amended and extended list.

I.

Regent of the Empire—The Empress EUGENIE.
Private Councillor of the Regent—Prince JEROME BONAPARTE.

II.

Council of the Regency—PIERRE JULES BAROCHE, President; Cardinal MORLOT, Duke of MALAKOFF, Achille FOULD, R. T. TROPLONG, Count de MORNY, Count de PERSIGNY, Marshal VAILLANT, Count WALEWSKI.

III.—CABINET.

Minister of State and of the Household—Achille FOULD.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count COLONNA WALEWSKI.
Minister of the Interior—Duke of PADUA.
Minister of Finance—Pierre MAGNE.
Minister of War—Field-Marshal Count RANDON.
Minister of the Marine—Admiral F. A. HAMELIN.
Minister of Instruction and Worship—Gustave ROULAND.
Minister of Commerce—Eugene ROUHER.
Minister of Algiers and the Colonies—Count de CHASSELOUP LAUBAT.
Minister of Justice—Claude Alphonse DELANGLE.

IV.—SENATE.

President—Raymond Theodore TROPLONG.
Vice-President—Ernest de ROYER.

V.—CORPS LEGISLATIF.

President—Count de MORNY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

Commander-in-Chief—The Emperor NAPOLEON III.
Aids-de-Camp of the Emperor—Gen. Count de MONTEBELLO, Gen. Prince de la MOSKOWA, Gen. FLEURY, Col. de GENLIS, Col. REILLE, Lieut.-Col. Marquis of TOULONGEON and Lieut.-Col. LEPIC.
Orderly Officers—Lieut.-Col. FAVE, Chef d'Escadron SCHMITZ, Captains BRADY, Emile TASCHER de la PAGERIE, Prince de la TOUR d'AUVERGNE and Lieut. Prince JOACHIM MURAT.
Major General—Marshal VAILLANT.

FIRST CORPS D'ARMEE.

Commander, Marshal Count BARAGUAY d'HILLIERS.
Chief of the Staff.—Gen. FOLTZ.
Generals of Division.—FOREY, BEURET, BLANCHARD, L'ADMIRAULT, de MARTIMPREY, JUSUF, L'ADREYT de la CHARRIERE, BAZAINE, GOZE.

SECOND CORPS D'ARMEE.

Commander, Gen. Maurice M'MAHON.
Chief of the Staff.—Gen. LEBRUN.
Generals of Division.—De la MOTTE ROUGE, LEFEVRE, BONNET, POLHES, ESPINASSE.

THIRD CORPS D'ARMEE.

Commander, Marshal CANROBERT.
Chief of the Staff—General de SENNEVILLE.
Generals of Division—BOURBAKI, TROCHER, DUCROT, BATAILLE, COLLINEAU, RENAUT, PICART, JANNIN.

FOURTH CORPS D'ARMEE.

Commander, Gen. Adolphe NIEL.
Chief of the Staff—Generals ESPIRENT de la VILLE, BOLNET.
Generals of Division—VINOY, NIOL, de LEGNITZ, de FAILLY, O'FARRELL, SAURIN.
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces to Operate in the Adriatic—Prince NAPOLEON.
Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Observation upon the Rhine—The Marshal, Duke of MALAKOFF.

Academy of Music.

DONIZETTI'S opera of "I Martiri," under the Italian title of "Il Poliuto," was produced here last night for the first time in America, and with decided success. This is perhaps the least known of the Master's numerous works. At the outset of its career it incurred the displeasure of the Neapolitan authorities, and was in consequence snubbed and shelved. It has been given since in a modified form, and with fair success. Recently the work has been revived in Paris, and there can hardly be a doubt that in the French Metropolis, *Les Martyrs* will henceforth be a popular work. Its success was tremendous.

The story of the opera is taken from CORNEILLE'S "Polyeucte," and is one of "faith and strong belief." Our readers have scarcely forgotten the magnificent performance of the heroine given by Mlle. RACHEL during her brief and unhappy career in this country. It seems a little curious that the next interpreter of the part should be Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, and the inevitable comparison which is apt to be established thereat is not, we must confess, favorable to the Siennese *prima donna*. Still, *Paolina* in the opera is not what she is in the tragedy. DONIZETTI'S music softens the character to the womanliness of long love and sacrifice. In all that is meek and sacrificial, PICCOLOMINI is especially good, and as these phases of the character are always the most prominent, there is much to admire and very little to condemn in the lady's performance.

The fervor and ecstasy of the Christian polyuters seemed to sit uneasily on the stalwart person of Signor BRIGNOLI. The part needs an actor of the first class, and in Europe has seldom been intrusted to any other. Signor BRIGNOLI'S warmest admirers can scarcely claim dramatic power as one of his excellencies. The usual *sang froid* of his bearing was not more than usually amusing in this part. Vocally considered the gentleman was excellent. He was in superb voice, and seemed to feel an interest in the success of the evening which in no small degree contributed to it.

The music in this opera is in DONIZETTI'S usual vein; every act is charged with some felicity of heart and expression; the solos are melodious; the *ensembles* massive and unembarassed; there is no affectation, yet abundant effect. A more delicious work we have not listened to for some years, and now that it has found its way to the Academy there cannot be a doubt but it will be played as often and as satisfactorily as many others by the same composer. In these days, when we have nothing but VERDI and MEYERBEER, a work like this is indeed a treat. The manner in which it has been placed on the stage is in the highest degree satisfactory. During Mr. MAERTZEK'S reign at this house the scenery was commenced; with ample time to complete it the result is of course satisfactory. There are few establishments in Europe where this opera can be seen to greater advantage.

The opera opens with an effective overture, longer than we find in most of DONIZETTI'S, but of the same popular kind. The principal melody is introduced with much boldness, and a novel effect is produced by the singing of a chorus behind the curtain—a bit of clap-trap in the Meyerbeer vein. In the first act there is a fine chorus of male voices in unison—clear and shapely and well sung. After this, BRIGNOLI has a larghetto which he sung admirably. A quartette behind the scenes is another noticeable feature. PICCOLOMINI'S scena, *Di quai so avi*, follows; the movement is too slow for a voice so thin as PICCOLOMINI'S; the ensuing allegro was the best part—a part, too, not belonging to DONIZETTI, but introduced judiciously at this point. The entrance of the Pro-Consul leads to much brass, and as a scena for baritone, Signor AMODI'S triumphal entry was a little absurd, but his singing was first-rate. The finale to the first act is decidedly circusey, but for the general public it is broad and effective. The procession, brass band, &c., make a sensation.

The second act contains many fine pieces, and is remarkable for the dramatic passion that prevails in the music. In this act we have BRIGNOLI'S best aria *Il folgoro*, a true scena for baritone and a magnificent finale,—one of the best *ensembles* that DONIZETTI ever wrote. There is a touch of brass-band in it, but, despite this, it is grand and delicious. BRIGNOLI was admirable in this act. His singing was faultless, and frequently the coldness of his acting thawed beneath the fervor with which he threw himself into the music. PICCOLOMINI, too, was excellent, and AMODIO also. Indeed this act was, in all respects, magnificently rendered. It created a decided sensation, and led to the liveliest demonstrations of satisfaction.

The third act is, in some respects, an improvement on any previous section of the opera. The action progresses with steady art, and the music becomes more fervid. The principal air of the opera—introduced in the overture—is heard here. There is certainly no falling off in the interest of the music. When the curtain came down it was upon a success, decided and deserved. We have seldom attended a first performance so satisfactory in every respect. The singers were all good; the chorus and orchestra admirable: the scenery and appointments all that could be desired. Mr. STRAKOSCH will, we trust, reap the reward of this stroke of liberal management.

The orchestra, under Signor MUZIO, displayed all that delicacy for which, under that gentleman's efficient rule, it is celebrated. We may here refer to a very delicious cavatina in the first act, written for Mlle. PICCOLOMINI by Signor MUZIO, and introduced with marked success. It is a brilliant trifle, after the manner of VERDI, displaying a fluent invention, and a perfect knowledge of vocal gymnastics.

Condition of the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me through the columns of your paper to call attention of the proper authorities to the bad condition of Eighty-sixth street from Avenue B to the East River. The Hell Gate Ferry lies at the foot of this street. For nearly seven years an injunction has been resting upon this public highway, owing to some property-holders objecting to the plans for grading the street, and, consequently, it has compelled the farmers from Long Island as well as private vehicles to cross at the Tenth-street Ferry at great inconvenience.

The public have rights as individuals, and it is a disgrace to the City that so important a highway should be allowed to remain unfinished and useless. We would suggest to those whose business it is to protect the rights of the City, to give this matter the earliest attention.

Trial Trip of the Steamer Guatemala.

The new Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala* made her final trial trip on Tuesday, going as far as Cape May and returning last evening at 6 o'clock. There were about 75 guests on board, among them Mr. WHITEWRIGHT, President *pro tem.* of the Company; Col. TOTTEN, its Chief Engineer; Señor Don JOSE YRISARRI, the Minister of Guatemala and Salvador, with his Secretary; WM. CONRAD, J. A. CARET, of Costa Rica; H. SANDFORD, ex-Secretary of Legation at Paris; ISAAC TOWNSEND, SIMEON DRAPER, GEO. W. BLUNT, J. H. WAINWRIGHT, JOHN BAIRD, C. H. DELMATER and many other well known citizens. Ample provision was made for the entertainment of the party in the best style.

The event possessed more than usual interest in the mercantile community, as the building and equipping of this splendid steamer inaugurates a new era in the commerce with the Central American ports, carried on from Panama, in connection with transportation across that Isthmus. The brilliant success which has attended the humble beginning, in a brief space of time, under the auspices of the Panama Railroad Company, is the subject of gratulation by the parties directly interested, and points forward to the time when other steamers will be required to meet the demands of this growing trade.

The steamer left the Delamater Iron Works shortly before 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, with every promise of a fine day for the excursion,—an augury which was fully realized by the continuance of delightful weather throughout the trip. On passing the Battery, where the steamship *Persia* was lying at anchor, dressed out with a profusion of colors in honor of the birthday of the Queen, Capt. DAW, of the *Guatemala*, ordered the British ensign to be hoisted at the fore and saluted. The compliment was gracefully returned by the *Persia*. The steamer proceeded slowly, the effort being not so much to attain at first a high rate of speed as to limber the engines. She proceeded as far as the Light-ship off Cape May, the engines performing most satisfactory, and the ship making an average speed of 9½ knots. The whole amount of coal consumed during the 25 hours of the trip was only 10 tons, 1,808 pounds. From Sandy Hook to the Battery she ran 12 knots an hour, with a two-knot current ahead.

At the dinner on Tuesday, Mr. WHITEWRIGHT presided, and Capt. DOW and Mr. BAIRD, the constructor of the ship and her engines, were called out, and made some interesting statements.

Capt. DOW gave a history of the enterprise from its inception to the present time, and Mr. BAIRD held their attention for some time in a well-considered review of the advantages of the screw over side-wheel steamers.

The Chairman, having given, "The prosperity of the Central American States," Mr. YRISARRI expressed his gratification upon meeting so large and intelligent a company of gentlemen, whose object was to develop the Central American States by means of commerce and the arts of peace. This was the only way in which that desirable result could be attained. He had expressed to the Government of the United States the great evils which lawless men had inflicted upon his country by filibuster enterprises, and it was due to the interests of both countries that they should be visited with exemplary punishment. He hoped the two countries would continue to be one in friendship, and that they would labor together for the preservation of those peaceful relations under which alone commerce could be increased, and her resources developed. [Cheers.]

The *Guatemala* was built by SAMUEL SNEDEN for the Panama Railroad Company, under the superintendence of JOHN BAIRD. She was constructed of the best materials, and without regard to expense, and is the most thoroughly built and perfectly equipped steamer which has ever been constructed in this port. She can accommodate one hundred first-class and an equal number of steerage passengers. The results of the trial trip show that she will be able to make the entire voyage to Panama without the necessity of stopping to coal. Her engine is an inverted direct-acting condensing engine, of 56 inches diameter of cylinder, and 45 inches stroke of piston. Her model is adapted for rapid sailing, and at the same time for carrying a large amount of cargo. The following is a list of her officers:

John M. Dow, Captain; William Rathbone, Chief Officer; G. Coleman, Second Officer; Walter N. Brooke, Third Officer; L. S. Huntress, Chief Engineer; Norman Ames, First Assistant Engineer; David M. Howe, Second Assistant Engineer; George Good, Third Assistant Engineer; F. Associtegar, Purser; J. P. Kluge, Surgeon.

The Late Mr. Leslie.

RED HOOK, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your notice in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES of the late C. R. LESLIE, I observe some inaccuracies. The first picture which distinguished Mr. LESLIE, was his "Sir Roger de Coverly going to Church," which was painted for the late JAMES DUNLOP, Esq., of London, (his early and munificent friend,) and afterwards copied for the Earl of EGREMONT. This picture was followed by "The Party Gipseying in Epping Forest," purchased in London in 1821 by a gentleman on the Hudson River, who still owns it. He visited Sir W. SCOTT, at Abbotsford, and painted his portrait for Mr. TICKNOR, of Boston, who, I believe, has LESLIE'S "Martha and Mary," also. Mr. LENOX, of New-York, has two pictures by LESLIE. Mr. LESLIE was a person of genial humor and of exquisite and refined taste—as his selection and treatment of subjects from MOLIERE and CERVANTES and SHAKESPEARE—as well as the Scenes of English Life—fully indicate. In fact he was the Washington Irving of painters, whose congenial

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN THE PERKINS CASE—PROPER METHOD OF PROCURING PASSPORTS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

The opinion of Attorney General BLACK on the point submitted by the Secretary of State in the Perkins case, alluded to yesterday, does not discuss the claim against the Russian Government, but merely shows how the subject is affected by the law of this country, and it is under this that the parties interested, and not the Attorney-General, conceive the integrity of the contracts will be fully maintained, and all things considered, the matter promptly adjusted. The sufficiency of the proofs, however, must be left to the conscience of the Emperor.

As citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character, their best safeguard is a passport from the State Department, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States. Passports are issued gratuitously upon application supported by proof of citizenship.

This proof need be transmitted but once. On all subsequent occasions, a simple reference to it, and to the period when it was presented, will be sufficient.

When the applicant is a *native citizen* of the United States, he must transmit an affidavit of this fact, signed by him, stating his age and place of birth, and sworn to by himself, and one other citizen of the United States named therein, to whom he is personally known, and to the best of his knowledge and belief the declaration made by him is true. This affidavit must be attested by a Notary Public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no Notary in the place, the affidavit may be made before a Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

If the applicant be a *naturalized* citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection. It will be returned with the passport. The widow or the children of a naturalized citizen must transmit the certificate of the naturalization of the husband or the father, stating under oath that they are such widow or children.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz.: Age, — years; stature, — feet, — inches, (English measure;) forehead, —; eyes, —; nose, —; mouth, —; chin, —; hair, —; complexion, —; face, —.

When the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, children or servants, or by females under his protection, it will be sufficient to state the name and ages of such persons, and their relationship to the applicant.

Persons who leave the country, expecting to obtain passports while abroad from the Diplomatic or Consular agents of the United States, are liable to disappointment, inasmuch as it is the duty of those agents not to grant documents of this character, except to persons who are certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proof of this fact in a foreign country.

Certificates of citizenship or passports issued by State authorities, or by Judicial or Municipal functionaries of the United States, are not recognized by the officers of foreign Governments; and by the twenty-third section of the act of Congress, approved on the 16 h of August last, it is made penal for such authorities and functionaries to issue such passports.

EDWARD F. CARSON, WM. BRADLEY, JOS. D. GRAFTON, ROBERT L. WEBER, and DAVID KINDELBERGER, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

No further action, it is said, is considered necessary in consequence of the last reported accounts from Utah, as the instructions recently forwarded to the Federal officers are calculated to prevent future conflicts of jurisdiction among them, and will soon reach that Territory.

The Bids for the Mail Bag Contract.

WASHINGTON, May, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a matter of public interest, I am permitted to lay before the readers of the TIMES the following copy of the "list of proposals for mail-bags, received under the advertisement dated 17th January, 1859, with the relative grades of quality assigned to the specimens submitted with such proposals, as adjudged and estimated by the Committee of Inspection, appointed by the Postmaster-General for that purpose:"

BIDDERS FOR CANVAS POUCHES—FIVE SIZES.

	Price per set.	Remarks as to merits by the Committee.
Cullen Brown, Detroit	$11 05	Samples incomplete.
J. P. McFarland, Baltimore	16 08	Rejected as unfit.
Andrews & Washburn, Camden, Me.	13 15	Not considered—incomplete.
W. P. Palmer, Boston	11 04	6th quality.
Wm. E. Hooper & Co., Baltimore	14 00	5th quality.
Jacob Groat, Troy	11 25	Not consider ed—incplete.
Emerson Gaylord, Chicopee, Mass	12 15	2d quality—imp'd fast'gs.
Thos. J. Lamden & Bro, Baltimore	11 90	1st quality—imp'd fast'gs.
John S. Turner, Philadelphia	14 65	6th quality.

*Accepted by Postmaster-General, May 13, 1859.

BIDDERS FOR CANVAS BAGS—THREE SIZES.

Andrews & Washburn, Camden	$3 95	1st quality.
W. P. Palmer, Boston	2 05	1st quality.
Wm. E. Hooper & Co., Baltimore	2 11	Insufficient.
Jacob Groat, Troy	1 50	Not consid'd.
John Welsh, Philadelphia	2 19	1st quality.
Thos. J. Lamden & Bro., Baltimore	1 78	1st quality.
John S. Turner, Philadelphia	2 25	Insufficient.

*Accepted by Postmaster-General.

BIDDERS FOR CANVAS HORSE-MAIL BAGS—THREE SIZES.

W. P. Palmer, Boston	$6 73	1st quality.
Wm. E. Hooper & Co., Baltimore	7 99	2d quality.
Thos. J. Lamden & Bro., Baltimore	6 88	1st quality—improvem't
John S. Turner, Philadelphia	8 57	3d quality.

*Accepted by Postmaster-General.

BIDDERS FOR LEATHER POUCHES—FIVE SIZES.

Cullen Brown, Detroit	$40 95	2d quality—improvem't.
John C. Garland, Chicago	37 01	4th quality.
James B. Nicols, Bath We	25 22	5th quality.
Gibb & Dunaven, Albany	25 75	2d quality—improvem't.
Andrews & Washburn, Camden	35 48	Not consi dered—samples defective.
J. H. Haskell Baltimore	31 04	3d quality.
W. P. Palmer, Boston	30 00	3d quality.
John Donoho, Albany	26 30	4th quality—double straps
Jacob Groat, Troy	24 30	4th quality.
J. G. Feltman, Jr., Albany	25 45	4th quality.
E. Gaylord, Chickopee, Mass	28 75	1st quality—improvem't.
R. R. Hartley & Co., Pittsburg	26 55	Not considered—samples incomplete.

*Accepted by Postmaster-General.

Note—First quality 25 per cent. superior to second quality; second quality 10 per cent. superior to third quality; third quality 10 per cent. superior to fourth quality, and fourth quality 20 per cent superior to fifth quality.

Anniversary Week in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 25.

The anniversary meetings of all kinds were fully attended to-day.

The American Anti-Slavery Society held its Annual Convention to-day, its proceedings being of the same character as formerly. Addresses were made by Messrs. PHILLIPS, GARRISON and other leading Abolitionists.

A public meeting, in behalf of the Southern Aid Society, was held at the Central Church this evening, and was fully attended. Addresses were made by the Rev. LUTHER FARNHAM, of Boston; R. V. CUSHMAN, of Charlestown; the Rev. JOHN O. FISKE, of Bath, Me., and the Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, of Philadelphia.

The Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, May 25.

The Assembly were engaged the entire day in discussing the Report on Foreign Missions. It proposes denominational action in connection with the Board, and professedly seeks to remove obstacles in the way of harmonious coöperation, and to excite a deeper interest in the Missions. The Report will probably be adopted, with modifications.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Thursday, May 25.

The Assembly was in session again to-day, but nothing of importance was done. Dr. RICE concluded his speech on the Seminary question, and was followed by Drs. CUNNINGHAM and STEVENSON. No vote was taken on it.

Maryland Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 25.

The Seventy-sixth Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church of Maryland met to day in this city. Bishop WHITTINGHAM was present. The question of dividing the Diocese comes up to-day.

Sad Affair—Two Young Ladies Drowned.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 25.

Miss FRANCES CADY, of Blackstone, and Miss GEORGIANA BROWN, of Pawtucket, were carried over the dam at High Rock, Blackstone, last evening, while sailing in a boat. Their bodies were recovered this morning.

Completion of the Canadian Telegraph Line to Farther Point.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 25.

The extension of the Montreal Telegraph Company's Line to Farther Point was completed early this morning, and the wires to that station are now working beautifully. It is thought that the news by the new steamship *Hungarian*, which left Liverpool on the 18th inst., will be obtained *via* Farther Point on Saturday next. The News Boat of the Associated Press has been removed from Rivière du Loup to the new station, and the arrangements for boarding the inward bound steamers are expected to be much more effective than hitherto.

Meeting of the Republican National Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 25.

The Republican National Committee hold a session in the Executive Chamber, to-day, to consider the question as to the time and place of holding the next Republican National Convention. The attendance is good—some twenty members of the Committee being present at noon. The proceedings are strictly private, but it is thought the decision will be in favor of holding the Convention at St. Louis, Mo., or Wheeling, or some other place in Virginia. The present meeting is supposed to be only for discussion, and that no definite decision will now be made.

Governor MORGAN entertains the delegates at the Executive Mansion to-night.

No Tidings of the Asia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, May 24.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the Royal Mail steamship *Asia* at Cape Race, but it is thought she has passed that point, though at too great a distance to be observed.

Charge of Embezzlement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 25.

JAMES G. MARTIN, a stock-broker, was to-day held in $5,000, on a charge of embezzlement of stocks intrusted to him to negotiate.

The Denver City Overland Express.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, May 25.

The Overland Express has arrived here from Denver City with dates of the 13th inst. The panic among the emigrants had subsided in a great measure and a better feeling prevailed. Quartz continued to be discovered and promised to yield well. Gold dust was offered in limited quantities at Denver City, but there was no coin there to purchase it.

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 25.

The ship *Connecticut* from New-York for Savannah, went ashore seven miles south of St. Helena Bar, and is in a dangerous position.

The Oberlin Rescuers.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 25.

The argument in the *habeas corpus* case of BUSHNELL and LANGSTON, two of the Oberlin rescuers, was opened by A. G. RIDDLE for the prisoners, who was followed by Attorney-General WOLCOTT for the United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The bill of the New-Haven Arms Company, amounting to $1,150, for volcanic arms which the Company let the authorities have during the Quarantine riots, in September last, was received. Mr. MERVIN, the agent of the Company, says that the arms were furnished at the net cash price, and no charge was made for the use of those returned; none for carrying them to and from Staten Island, and none for 5,000 balls which were returned so much damaged as to be entirely useless. The charge for repairs, $270, is just what he paid the workmen. Mr. M. states further that the Board of Directors have censured him for not having taken measures to collect the amount of bill. It is said that several of the pistols were put up at a raffle recently, and there is naturally a strong suspicion that the missing arms have fallen into hands where they do not legally belong. Mr. SAMUEL L. POST sent in a proposal to the Commissioners to purchase three lots on Ward's Island. He claims to be the owner of the lots which he proposes to sell, while the Commissioners allege that the ground is already bought and paid for. The matter was referred to the appropriate Committee. Three thousand four hundred and eighty emigrants have arrived during the past week, making a total for the year of 24,809, against 20,579 to same date in 1858. There are 780 inmates in the institutions on Ward's Island, and 58 in the Marine Hospital. The balance-sheet shows an overdraft of $3,084 88.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Yesterday was the third day this vessel has been open to public inspection, and the number visiting her was equal to either of the previous days. To prevent confusion, men were stationed at the different gangways to direct the motions of the crowd. They swarmed in every part of the great ship from the topgallant forecastle to the magazine room, and from the keelson to the maintop. The difficulty of getting ashore led some to avail themselves of the gun-ports as a way of egress from the ship. The men, who are sometimes obliged to crawl through a small hole to get out of bad scrapes, found no difficulty in escaping from the throng in this way. The ladies, however, were effectually stopped by their expanding hoops, and several ludicrous scenes transpired during their efforts to back out from an awkward position. The following card from Mr. WEBB announces that she is no longer open to the public:

TO THE PUBLIC.
RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL,
Thursday, May 26.

The impossibility of carrying on the work on board this ship in consequence of the great crowd visiting her, she will not, on and after this date, be open to the public after 12 o'clock M. W. W. WEBB.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—About 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the varnish factory of WM. TILDEN & NEPHEW, in Norfolk street, near Grand. It originated from the boiling over of a pot of varnish. Damage about $500; fully insured in the Pacific and Excelsior Insurance Companies. This is the fifth time this place has been on fire, but in every instance extinguished by the firemen before the flames had gained much headway.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET POISONING CASE.—The papers in the case of MARGARET BURKE, the servant girl, who was rearrested some time since on a charge of poisoning MRS. BETHAM and FAYETTE ROBINSON, were yesterday sent before the Grand Jury, and an examination of witnesses entered upon. It was stated, after the separation of the jurors, that a true bill of indictment had been found against her. The matter was under discussion some time between Mr O'CONOR, counsel for MARGARET, and the District Attorney, whether to go into a lengthy examination of witnesses before Justice WELSH, the committing magistrate. It was finally determined that the ends of justice would be as fully served by sending the case at once to the Grand Jury, and this action was accordingly taken. MARGARET, meantime, has been detained in custody at the Tombs.

THE BODY OF BILL HARRINGTON REPORTED FOUND.—A man's body was found, yesterday forenoon, in the East River, near the foot of Twenty-third-street. A portion of the flesh was gone from the face, and there were other indications that the body had been a long time in the water. On being taken to Bellevue Hospital, the remains were pronounced by some to be those of BILL HARRINGTON, the pugilist, who has been missing several months. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of supposed drowning rendered. The body was ordered to be kept at the Dead house, to await fuller identification.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET MYSTERY.—Captain SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Precinct, reported that he has obtained a clue, which, he thinks, will solve the Columbia-street mystery. The woman, a portion of whose remains were found in the vault, he intimates as having been a married woman, whose husband lives in Philadelphia, and who had run away from him.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—The alarm of fire about noon yesterday was caused by a fire breaking out in the varnish manufactory of Messrs. TILDEN & NEPHEW, No. 115 Norfolk-street. The fire originated from the boiler, and was caused by the carelessness of one of the workmen. The damage to the stock and building was about $200, and is uninsured.

DEPARTURE OF THE PERSIA.—The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, left yesterday for Liverpool carrying 235 passengers and $3,007,589 in specie. This is the largest amount of specie which ever left this port for England in any single steamer. A list of the passengers is given elsewhere in the TIMES of this morning.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A man named JAMES HOPKINS, attempted to commit suicide last evening, at No. 25 Catharine-slip, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was dressed by the attending surgeon.

FIRE IN BEACH-STREET.—About a quarter before 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the coffee-roasting establishment of CHAS. MORGAN, No. 70 Beach-street. It was extinguished with but trifling damage.

STREET CLEANING.—In order that the work of cleaning the streets may carried on first where it is most required, the Mayor yesterday went on a tour of examination, for the purpose of gaining accurate information of the relative condition of the streets of the different wards.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!!
WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconveniences and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation, and often elargement of follicles, and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses, and posterior nares, and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this result tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose, or a profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste.
The old school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless. Yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple sugar Pill, taken two or three times per day, promptly cures the milder cases; cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures, by persevering use, the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.
Price, with full directions, $1 PER BOX.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS with a Book of Directions and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do., in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes, and book, $3.
These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sore Throat Plague, and Sore Throat.—This quality of seizing hold and causing the expulsion of depraved humors is possessed by no other medicine than Brandreth's Pills. They operate only upon the tissues involved in—that is, affected by the disease. In fact, they seize upon those humors not so much from preference as from natural affinity, their life being below that of the surrounding parts; and which, settling on the tissues of the throat—that is, around the throat region—produce sore throat, sore throat plague, and the severe headache and fever. Within an hour after four or six pills are taken, there is felt a peculiar creeping in the part affected: a sort of collecting up of the diseased humors ready for expulsion. No hurt or weakening effect can ever arise from their use, because they cannot act upon healthy parts; and taken early, they prevent all organic disease. Oh, how important in sickness to use that medicine which only extinguishes the disease and leaves no evil effect behind. Sold at 25 cents a box, with pamphlet and directions, at No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, and at all respectable druggists.

4,000 Black Alpaca Coats,
From $1 50 to $5 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Ho! for the Green Fields.—The (Ladies) Can't-Get-Away Club is likely to lose a good many of its members this season, for almost everybody is preparing to visit the country. Before you start, visit CANFIELD'S, No. 313 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., and make your selections of boots, gaiters, &c. His stock is large and valuable, and he is selling now cheaper than ever.

Aquaria! Aquaria!
Just received, a fine lot of gold fish, and a variety of other kinds for the Aquarium. Best found in the City. Tanks of all sizes and prices at the Aquarium. Dépôt No 552 Fulton-st. B. GREENWOOD.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Hats and Caps for the People—As large a variety, for Spring and Summer, as can be found. Ladies' riding-hats, Misses' and children's straw goods. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st; also sold at No. 366 Broadway, and all druggists. Infallible. Unequaled for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Dodworth's Dancing Academy, No. 806 Broadway.—All present and former pupils are respectfully invited to attend the last lesson of the season, on SATURDAY, May 28th. Children at 3 P. M., Ladies and Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

The Spirited Originality of White's superb Hats has become a proverb. His most brilliant hit this season is the universally-popular Dress Cassimere—pearl and blue—which is attracting crowds to his new store, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Clerkships are Crowded, while Useful trades go begging, because young men do not understand their true vocation. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, should be consulted phrenologically.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts—Ready made or made to measure. Store No. 269 Greenwish-st., corner of Murray.

MARRIED.

WHITE—NELSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 24, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. T. H. Skinner, D. D., ERSKINE N. WHITE and ELIZA T., daughter of John G. Nelson, all of this City.

NICHOLSON—VEITCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 24, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. JAMES NICHOLSON, of Kelso, Scotland, to Miss ELIZA VEITCH, of this City.

BULL—BARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. J. H. Perry, at the residence of the bride's father, in Clinton av., COURTLANDT P. BULL to HENRIETTA W., daughter of E. C. Barker.

DIED.

DENISON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, WILLIAM DENISON, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral services at the 43d st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av., on Friday, May 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Wilmington, Del., by the 11 o'clock A. M. train. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without any further invitation.

VAN BUSKIRK.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, Mrs. HELEN McQUILLAN, daughter of the late Philetus Van Buskirk, in the 32d year of her age.

Funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from No 16 Clarkson-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MOTT—In this City, on Tuesday, May 24, JOSIAH C. MOTT, aged 63 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 311 West 22d st.

DUSENBERRY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, CARRIE E., infant daughter of Edmond and Caroline E. Dusenberry.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 148 West 12th-st.

DOUGAN.—In this City, WILLIAM DOUGAN, aged 17 years and 27 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 658 6th-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Wednesday evening, May 25, HENRY TROWBRIDGE in the 62d year of his year

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

GALE—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 24, NATHAN ALONZO GALE, aged 21 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 14 Joralemon-st. His friends and relatives, and those of his father, A. H. Gale, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

SHELDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 24, HELLEN M. E., wife of Henry Shelden, and daughter of Henry Evans, of Deposit.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at No 78 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

DRAYTON.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 25, SAMUEL WISWALL, second son of John B. and Adelaide D. Drayton, aged 4 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 191 Montgomery-st.

BELSHAW.—At Montgomery, Ala., suddenly, Ex-Alderman BELSHAW, late Acting Mayor of Montgomery, in the 37th year of his age—son of the late Redman Belshaw, Esq., of Grafton st., Dublin, and of the late Mrs. Belshaw, of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

SNELL.—At Turk's Island, on Thursday, April 28, Mrs. AGNES SNELL, sister of the late Dr. William C. Wallace.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.
SANCTIONED BY THE PUBLISHERS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES,
AND
AFFORDING ECONOMY
AND
SUPERIOR FACILITIES TO THE ADVERTISER,
HORACE A SHAW & CO., PRINCIPALS,
NO. 37 PARK-ROW AND NO. 145 NASSAU-STREET,
PARK BUILDING,
NEW-YORK.
REFER TO:
THE HON. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster,
JAMES CONNER & SONS, No. 29 Beekman-st.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Pres't Bank of Commonwealth.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $8 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

SILVER WARE.
WM. FORBES,
Manufacturer of Sterling Silver Ware.
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER COOLERS,
FRUIT VASES, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale at his manufactory, No. 277 Spring st., near Hudson, at Wholesale and Retail.
Has manufactured solely for one of the principal houses of this City for the past 25 years.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $50 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
Agents wanted.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

HOW TO SAVE IN HOUSEKEEPING.—Pianos, chairs, tables, and every kind of furniture and doors, cleaned and polished; stains and scratches removed. Done without removal of the furniture, or soiling the finest carpet. Old suites made to look as good as new. Address MARTIN, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

SILVER SOAP.—THIS UNIQUE PREPARATION for cleaning and polishing silver-plated ware, mirrors, marble, tin, &c., is most convenient and effective. It gives a finer and more lasting polish than whiting, with half the labor, and without soiling the fingers. For cleaning fine house paint, it is invaluable. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES, "as recently improved, are the most popular Machine for family use ever introduced." Price $36 to $50.
Sale rooms No. 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS, OR $1 60 EACH.
READY MADE, ALL SIZES, IN CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER,
MADE OF BEST YORK MILLS MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN,
AND WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH.
Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.
Patent Enameled Collar, $2 per 100.
English Silk Neck-Ties. New Styles, 50c. to 75c. each.
WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:

20 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

WARD, FROM LONDON,
No. 387 Broadway, up stairs,
Between White and Walker sts.

THE STEREOSCOPE.

From an article by Oliver Wendell Holmes in the Atlantic Monthly.

"Oh, infinite volumes of poems that I treasure in this small library of glass and pasteboard! I creep over the vast features of Kameses on the face of his rock-hewn Nubian temple. I scale the huge mountain-crystal that calls itself the Pyramid of Cheops. I pace the length of the three Titanic stones of the wall of Baalbec—mightiest masses of quarried rock that man has lifted into the air; and then I dive into some mass of foliage with my microscope, and trace the veinings of a leaf so delicately wrought in the painting not made with hands, that I can almost see its down and the green aphis that sucks its juices. I look into the eyes of the caged tiger, and on the scaly train of the crocodile, stretched on the sands of the river that has mirrored a hundred dynasties. I stroll through Rhenish vineyards. I sit under Roman arches. I walk the streets of once buried cities, I look into the chasms of Alpine glaciers, and on the rush of wasteful cataracts. I pass in a moment, from the banks of the Charles to the ford of the Jordan, and leave my outward frame in the arm-chair at my table, while in spirit I am looking down upon Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives."

Upwards of 20 000 Views of all countries, on glass and on paper, have been published. New Views received by every steamer. A circular, giving drawings of boxes and list of Views, with prices, sent to any address on receipt of a stamp.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING EVER OFFERED.
The Custom Department not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City. Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

THE MORPHY TESTIMONIAL.
TIFFANY & CO.,
No. 550 BROADWAY,
Take great pleasure in inviting their patrons and the public to inspect the set of Gold and Silver Chessmen, and the magnificent Chessboard, ordered by his friends in New-York and Brooklyn for presentation to the CHESS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, which are now on exhibition at their store. In extending this general invitation, TIFFANY & CO. congratulate themselves on being able to illustrate the resources of their House by the show of works so perfect in design and execution as are those which compose this ART TRIBUTE TO GENIUS.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!
FRENCH,
ENGLISH
and AMERICAN.
We invite the attention of the public to the largest and most varied assortment of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
to be found in the City.
Also,
French China, English Iron-Stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Cutlery and
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOTICE.
The enlargement of the Kerosene Works being now completed, we give notice that ALL Orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly at New Tariff Prices.
KEROSENE OIL, on examination, will be found to be the only perfect Coal Oil yet offered, and to burn 25 per cent. longer than any of the imitations in market.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 93 Pearl-st.,
New-York.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY Goods from Moths. In putting away clothing, furs curtains, &c., for the season sprinkle freely with LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. It is natural death to everything of the insect species. Moths will not come near it. Throw it about your carpets, bedding, closets, &c., it is perfectly clean. Upholsterers should put it in all furniture; Clothiers, dry goods merchants, manufacturers furriers and gardeners should use freely.

Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more,
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are such death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, N. Y.
Houses, ships and public buildings cleared of vermin by contract.

NEW-YORK, MAY 23, 1859.—THE REGATTA of the New-York Yacht Club will take place on THURSDAY, 2d June next.
The steamboat JOSEPHINE, furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of members and their ladies, will leave the foot of Morton-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE L. SCHUYLER,
CHAS. H. HASWELL,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT,
} Regatta Committee.

THE BURDONI DOUBLE-THREAD SEWING Machines, Grover & Baker stitch, the most simple in its construction and most desirable machine for family use, price $40 to $50. For sale by
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

NOTICE.—MR. WASHINGTON MILLS, NO. 43 Exchange place, New-York, has prepared an interesting circular for distribution among the Stock and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 152 Nassau-st.

THE SUPERB AMERICAN TESTIMONIAL Watch, made by the Company at Waltham, and which was presented to Paul Morphy last evening, will continue on exhibition a few days longer at A. RUSSELL & CO.'S, No. 284 Broadway, opposite the Park.
N. B.—American watches at retail.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK
THIS MORNING,
Contains a new
"STAR PAPER,"
BY
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
SUBJECT—"THE ORGAN."
"A WHOLE GOSPEL OR NONE,"
BY
The Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER.
A LETTER FROM MR. JOHN JAY,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND TWO FOUR-STORY brick houses thereon No. 38 Cornelia-st., in the City of New York; the lot 30 feet by 92 feet 4 inches. Five lots between the 4th and 5th avs., adjoining each other, three of them on the south side of 109th st., and two of them on the north side of 110th st.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. Five lots adjoining each other on the north side of 116th-st., between the 3d and 4th avs.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. Six lots, adjoining each other, at Harlem, on the south side of 117th st., between the 3d and 4th avs.; 25 by 100 feet; and 4 lots, 25 by 100 ft., adjoining each other, on the south side of 121st st. Also, a plot of land, of about 6 acres, at Newark in New Jersey, fronting on the railroad and eligibly situated. Also, a tract of land on Sanybel Island, in Florida, comprising several thousand acres. F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

A FORTUNE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF BENEDICT, on the Patuxent River, Charles County, Md., is one of the greatest openings and demand for a lumber-yard, a good store, a restaurant, a coarse shoemaker and tanner. To an honest man of energy, in either or all the above occupations, in said place, a fortune can be realized; and nearly an acre of land, with four new houses, and a part of an old warehouse, which pay an annual rent of $480, can be purchased from the subscriber for the purpose. Address ALFRED W. GARDINER, Brs antown, Charles County, Md.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NO. 319 STATE-st., Brooklyn—a two story attic basement and cellar house, brick, high stoop, gas, &c., in order; possession now. Also, Nos. 162 and 163 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av.; gas and fixtures, sea-room, nice yards, and in good order; rent low. Also, several cottages and dwellings; possession now. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 67 3d-st., near 3d-av.; lot 20 feet by half the block; house three stories, with inclosed piazza, gas fixtures throughout, hot and cold water, bath, two water-closets, and connection with sewer; it is adjacent to several railroad and omnibus routes, and is in good order. Inquire on the premises.

A SPLENDID BUILDING SITE—ABOUT four acres, studded with trees, on an avenue, about eight miles from Madison square. Also, ten lots in Brooklyn, (fronts on two streets,) for sale or will be exchanged for a house in the City, worth $8,000 to $11,000. J. K. O'KEEFFE, No. 15 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 58th-st., extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROSpects for retail, the premises No. 219 Bleecker-st., being part of the northeast corner of Carmine. Apply to P. K. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 5 East 31st st., near 5th-av.; all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; would be let for a first class boarding-house, or school; or two small families, wishing to combine elegance with economy, this would be an opportunity seldom met with; or would be sold on moderate terms. Also, to let, a handsomely furnished country seat, one hour's ride from the City; part of the rent would be taken in board, if desired. Apply as above between the hours of 10 and 2, or of W. M. DAY, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 734 Greenwich-st. It is now being put in complete repair, and will be painted two coats inside, also the front and blinds; it has gas and water introduced and bath room. Rent $550 and water tax. Apply to DICKERSON, WHITEMORE & REED, 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 206 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 118 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ONE GOOD HOUSE LEFT OVER—House No. 83 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, brick, neighborhood pleasant and convenient to the ferries. Apply to JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st., New-York, or to S. COCKROFT, No. 79 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER.—A three story, high-stoop, stone-front house, having all modern improvements and being genteelly furnished, will be rented for four months, to a small private family, at a moderate rent. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

HALL TO LET—23 BY 51 FEET, ON THE 3d floor of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., for musical rehearsals or other evening use, or for Sabbath services in proper parties. Terms reasonable for anything permanent. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms on the premises.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University place, designed for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HALL, ONE hundred feet long by thirty-six feet wide, in upper part of Opera Livery Stables, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET.—OFFICES AT NO. 92 WALL-STREET TO let, at low rates. Apply to KLINE & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

LOFTS TO LET.—SPLENDID LOFTS TO LET at No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4¾ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING 147 acres of choice land, situated 2¾ miles northwest of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., in a beautiful and healthy location. Will sell 60 or 70 acres, with buildings and orchards, or the whole, with crop, stock and farming implements, at a great sacrifice and on very easy terms. Possession given at any time. Apply at No. 392 Washington-st., where the owner can be seen, or to GEORGE GUY, Bedford farm, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A SMALL FARM at Hempstead, 2¾ miles from the depôt, containing about 22 acres of first-rate land, new house and barn all in good order; price $2 500; terms easy. Apply to P. C. BARNUM, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE.—Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also, 360 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of 26th-st. and 6th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, the first or second floor, furnished, of a house in a good neighborhood, not lower than 12th-st., either with board in their own rooms or the use of a separate kitchen. Boarding house keepers need not answer. Address P. S., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS WOULD like to take the charge of a house during the absence of the family. References unexceptionable. Address F. R. S., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DEVIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner Collers place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS One of the largest and most splendid assortments of Watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. As he is constantly receiving Watches of all descriptions, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a very large assortment, and at the very lowest price.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, and Manufacturer of Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware Wholesale and Retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

SILVER SARDINE-FORKS, CHILDREN'S KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON, SILVER BERRY-SPOONS, CHEESE-KNIVES, SILVER FISH-KNIVES AND FORKS, CRUMB-KNIVES, SILVER CAKE-KNIVES, SUGAR-LIFTERS FRUIT-KNIVES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

ICE PITCHERS.
ICE PITCHERS,
PLATED ICE PITCHERS.
NEW PATTERNS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE BY H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,
BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also, on Staten Island, at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,300 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of property on Bergen Heights, in Hudson County, N. J., suitable for a gentleman's villa, within half a mile of Jersey City. The property is situated on Belmont-av., (the most central and handsome avenue in the County,) is elevated about 100 feet above tide water, commanding views of New-York and Newark Cities and bays, also Belleville, Hackensack Valley, and surrounding country; it is convenient to churches and schools, and is in the immediate vicinity of the splendid residences of Peter Bentley, Steph. D. Harrison and Geo. Gifford, Esqs. It contains about 2¼ acres of rich loam land, in which are planted 100 fruit trees of the very choicest kinds, viz: Cherries, apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines and apricots. Omnibuses pass the avenue and afford communication with New-York every ten minutes; fare six cents. This property must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a bargain, $6 000, worth $12,000. For particulars apply at CHARLES KEENAN'S office, northeast corner of Montgomery and Greene sts., one block from Jersey City Ferry, or to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about ten acres, extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; has 300 quince, 300 grape vines, and raspberries also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries &c., all in bearing. Also, many fine old trees. A new home with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Erie trains. Inquire of F. W. BOSTEDO, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway; or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm lately belonging to John P. Treadwell, deceased, containing about 73 acres. The property is delightfully situated at Great Neck, overlooking the Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. It is in good cultivation, and has on it a dwelling-house, barns and other out-buildings; is 18 miles from the City, with daily communication by steamboat and also by stages connecting with Flushing Railroad. Churches within a short ride, and beautiful country residences in the immediate vicinity. To those who wish to combine beautiful water scenery, convenient communication with the City, healthy air, and good neighborhood, this property offers many advantages. For further particulars, application may be made to either of the undersigned executors.
R. R. THORNE, Great Neck; JAMES UDALL, at Williams & Potter's, corner South and Fulton sts.; WM. H. UNDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c. &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1¼ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, N. J., (near the Rev. Mr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 28x30, wing 20x38, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.
Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing-Sing, newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

TO LET, AT NEWARK, N. J.—ONLY THIRTY minutes from New-York; a fine 2½ story cottage, with two-story extension, situated on Broad-st., near Chestnut-st. Depôt; five lots of ground attached to house; stocked with choice, vegetables, shaded, and with a variety of fruit trees, in bearing condition; fine well of water; stable on the rear; location pleasant; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHARLES H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT LEE—A large well-finished house, with parlor, dining room, eight bedrooms, and 1½ acres of land near the steamboat landing; has a fine view of the Hudson River; fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Two steamboats run daily to and from New-York. Inquire of LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—A handsome modern built cottage, in good order and furnished, with stable and ice-house, and 1½ acres, or 6½ acres, if required; an unsurpassed view of the ocean, and within one-quarter of a mile of the Pavilion. For particulars apply to JAS MCMASTER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, OR LET—A PLEASant and genteel house, in good order, with good stable, and about ¾ of an acre of garden, with fruit trees, in the village of West Farms. Terms easy to a purchaser, or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAS. BUSSON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT ROCKAWAY, N. J.—A SMALL house and lot; also, one acre at Spuyten Duyvil, with a large house; also, 400 acres, house and barn, in Vermont, and a house and lot at Morrisania, to exchange for 30 to 50 acres near New York. Full description and particulars can be had of JOHN BRAINERD, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, Clifton; one of the finest country seats on the island, with view of the ocean; house furnished; stables, barns and gardener's lodge; hay and pasture for horses and cows. For particulars, inquire at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs; or 1 Beaver-st., first floor.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—TO persons desiring a house for the Summer this would offer superior attractions, being pleasantly situated, and convenient of access to New York both by railroad and steamboat; about 22 miles from New York. For particulars, inquire of T. B. MARSH, No. 37 Park-place, or of J. R. KINSEY, near the premises, Woodbridge, N. J.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $450. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND COTTAGE HOUSES AT East New-York, or will build houses costing from $800 to $2,000 on easy payments; two houses to rent at $160 and $250; access by three City railroads; East New-York is growing rapidly.
C. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET—RENT LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—A commodious brick cottage, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to ferries, together with two acres of ornamental grounds. The house commands an extensive view. Spring water in the house and stable. Inquire of R. N. HAVENS, 17 Nassau st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 76 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 42 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the country, situated at Sloatsburgh, on the Erie Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York City. A desirable location for City Boarders. Apply to JOHN QUACKENBUSH, at No. 24 Cedar-st., or to CHARLES D. WOOD, at Sloatsburgh.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE or cottage on the Hudson River, until November, not above Riverdale, and on the east bank of the river preferred. Address D. A. P., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE WITHIN TWO HOURS of Wall-st., for a small family; it must not be near salt water, and have garden and shade trees around it. Address, with particulars, C. A. V., Box 126 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET—A small, neat cottage, near the Railroad Station, containing five rooms and kitchen; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad trains eight times a day; rent $250. Apply to Station Agent, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITE.—ON THE EAST bank of the East River, opposite the foot of Blackwell's Island, 200 feet front, with fine sea wall, fish-pond, stable, &c., and 36 lots of land; fine avenue in the rear. For sale cheap, by MILES & BETTS, Real Estate Office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, a place of 12 acres, beautifully situated; overlooking New-York Bay; with dwellings, stable and carriage-house; ice-house, filled docks, water front, &c. Inquire of HADDEN & CO., No. 340 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.
A rare opportunity for a practical man to engage in an old and well established business.—THOMAS MORTON, (late MORTON & BRENNER) offers for sale his SPRING BALANCE HOOKS, CLASPS and RIVET (or NAIL) MANUFACTORY. To any one having a good practical knowledge in manufacturing, it will be a very desirable investment. For particulars, apply at No. 212 Pearl-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON. If not sold previously at private sale, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—A local agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States (except New-York City) and Canada, to engage in a respectable and honorable business, by which the above profits may certainly be realized. For full particulars, address (including stamp for return postage) Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

$20.000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, THE LEASE, good will, and fixtures of a hotel, containing forty rooms, centrally located, of thirty years' standing, and now doing a good business. Apply to L. H. HOPKINS, No. 215 West st., corner Franklin.

FOR SALE—A PORTER HOUSE, OPPOSITE ONE of the principal Ferry houses on West-st., doing a fine business, cheap for cash. Good reasons given for selling. JARVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN M. JARVIS, corner of 1st-av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
Importers of
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, &c.,
REMOVED TO NO. 187 BROADWAY.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Rim-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Sash doors, sashes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron, Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block: Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Giffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale at 187 Broadway; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—800 PACKS, ASSORTED numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NORWAY IRON—STAMPS N. AND F. V., BEST quality, for railroads. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl st.

JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LIGHT GUARD.
ARMORY, LAFAYETTE HALL,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1859.

A Special Meeting of the Light Guard will be held at the Armory, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock.
S. MILFORD BLATCHFORD, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION meets at the new Repository in the Cooper Building, in Room No. 24, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, May 26, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Manufactures of Steel and of Malleable Iron.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission is always free to all. Meetings hereafter on Thursdays.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AN ORATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE death of A. GERALD HULL, M. D., will be delivered by S. B. BARLOW, M. D., at the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. The friends of the late Dr. HULL, and the public, are invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen will take place at the Home, Staten Island, THURSDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock. The Yearly Report will be received and the officers elected for the ensuing year. The friends of the Institution are requested to attend. Visitors will take the 10 o'clock Brighton boat.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF YOUNG Morgan horses, about 15¾ hands high; sound and kind in single or double harness; stylish drivers and good travelers; will be sold reasonable together or separate. Can be seen at Smith's Stables, No. 4 Rivington-st., this week. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,800 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN, TWO CERTIFIcates of deposit, made by the undersigned for $1.000 each, in favor of Frederick Moller, dated May 9. All persons are forbid using or selling them, as payment has been stopped at the Oriental Bank in this City. The above were lost or stolen between this City and Detroit, Michigan. CHARLES KOSTER, No. 2 Broome-st.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1859.

LOST—ON MAY 24, A GOLD WATCH SEAL AND LOCKET, between Genin's Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, and Dr. Parker's office, No. 37 12th-st., or between the 11th District Court, Greenwich av., and the Bazaar, for which the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Genin's Bazaar.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY 24TH May, a lady's GOLD HUNTING WATCH AND CHAIN, enameled case, set in diamonds. The finder will receive $25 reward on leaving the same with E. R. BENNET, No. 82 Duane-st.

$10 REWARD OFFERED FOR THE RETURN of a long-haired, small, dark yellow DOG; answers to the name of Fox; lost or stolen last Friday, in Winfield, near Newtown, L. I. Apply at No. 15 Beaver-st. and the reward will be paid.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 111 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, VERY COMFORTABLE rooms on second and third floors, with good board, suitable for married or single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. To permanent boarders they would be let on moderate terms. Apply at No. 79 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—A FEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at Dr. SHEPARD'S establishment, No. 53 Morton-st., English basement house, between Hudson and Bleecker. Location quiet and very desirable.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom adjoining, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, can be had with partial board at No. 74 McDougal-st, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would like to let a pleasant front parlor and chamber to a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and is but a short distance from the ferry. Apply at No.— Clifford-place, Hoboken.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms on the second floor, suitable for a few gentlemen, or a small family, may be obtained at No. 79 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., in a delightful location, near the Wall-st. Ferry. References exchanged.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET AN ELEgant Parlor, furnished or unfurnished, or a pleasant suite of rooms; an excellent locality for a physician, family, or single gentlemen, with board. House has all modern improvements, closets, pantries, &c. Apply at No. 320 4th-st., 2d block west of Broadway. Good reference given and required.

NO. 281 HUDSON-STREET.—BOARDING.—Handsomely furnished rooms in suites or single, with board or without. This house has all the modern improvements, and location pleasant. Persons desiring the comforts of a home will be pleased with the arrangement. 8th-av. cars pass the door, and within one block of Canal-st.

BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY STRICTLY PRIVATE having a suite of rooms on the second floor, is desirous of letting them, with board, to an aged couple or more, who are willing to pay liberally and can appreciate all the comforts, respect and affection that is due to elderly people. Address W. P., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A pleasant furnished room without board in a respectable and quiet private family. Location from 8th to 16th sts., between Broadway and 2d av. Address F. SMITH, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Board for single gentlemen and families; a suite of rooms on second floor with spacious closets; very desirable as a Summer residence; back parlor on first floor, furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF PERsons, on the Hudson River, not above Yonkers, where there are no other boarders taken; also stabling for a pair of horses. Address, stating terms and location, H. Y., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN THE vicinity of Clinton-av., Brooklyn; terms moderate. Address B., Box No. 4,177 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLE OR IN SUITES with or without board, to let. The rooms are large, pleasant and well-fur

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.
—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors, or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, &c., at the office of said company, No. 48 Wall-st. A further dividend of nine 70 100 per cent, will, at the same time, be paid to those creditors whose claims are for "Moneys deposited by them in or with the said Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.
JOHN LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the City Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, less Two per quarters per cent, for Exchange, or at the City treasury, in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.
The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 23 1859.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from May 27 to June 6, inclusive. The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, at 12 M. By order.
RICHARD H. PHIPPS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A FINAL AND ONLY DIVIDEND HAS this day been declared on the non-preferred indebtedness of THOMAS S. HAYDEN, payable on demand at the office of H. H. BUTTERWORTH, Assignee, No. 41 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON SOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 6th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st., Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains
8.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Principal Way Freight and Stations Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.
This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.
Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.
New-York Office, No. 220 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 32d sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:45 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. — LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

BUILDING STONE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, about 100 cart loads of Building Stone. Apply at the corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)
This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.
MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS,

MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD HARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
C. BREUSING,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY SCHEITLIN,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHAUSEN,	R. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMENT HEERDT,	HENRY G. ELSHEMIUS,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,	HENRY BECKER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. H. C. DOHRMANN,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	CHAS. R. CORNWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
CH. F. DAMBMANN,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
PETER S. MARCH,	GEO. J. BYRD,
JOHN F. SCHEPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
HERMAN MARCUSE,	DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

MUTUAL,
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.
QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,188,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852	37,431 67
Total	$5,151,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$263,734 56
For Interest	3,781 35—267,505 91
Total	$5,419,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,799 34
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94
Paid for Commissions	11,020 59
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c	$16,330 90—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062,315 50
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71—5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89
Add interest accrued and not due	140,000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00
Total	$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid, $51,000.	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,976
Issued during the quarter	482
Total	11,421
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,269
Of which 10,527 are for the whole life.	
Of which 259 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 473 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	277
Endowment Policies	21
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$3,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERIC S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BATTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. ELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY W. A. SMITHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY.
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
	FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHAPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MISTAKEN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company having been lost on board the steamer *Austria*, on the 13th of September, 1858, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates: Nos. 66, 67, 223, 224, 268, 270, 744, 745, 747, 269, for $1,000 each, principal payable in 1866, with coupons attached for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and the 1st of August.
CAMMANN & CO.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Roads of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 9 o'clock.
Parties interested in any matters before the Committee are notified to attend.
H. W. GENET, NICHOLS SEAGRIST, J. H. BRADY, } Com. on Roads.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Lamps and Gas, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, May 26, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 P. M.,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, WM. J. PECK, R. L. DARRAGH, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement)
WILLIAM HERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 624 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mat tresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, and bedding, for sale cheaper than at any other store, at G. W. SNEDEN'S old stand, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Don't forget the number.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th av., between 8th and 10th sts.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.
W. SCHAUS, No. 620 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

H. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.
Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
LANSING STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail June 25

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

CLIPPER SHIP "UNCOWAH,"
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRST VESSEL.
The Clipper UNCOWAH is completing her loading at Pier No. 21 East River, and will receive freight till SATURDAY NEXT, 28th inst. She was built by Mr. Wm. H. Webb for the California trade, and is the only New-York-built clipper up.
SUTTON & CO.,
No. 58 South-st, corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW LINE FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 21, foot of Robinson-st. For freight at 30 cents per foot, or passage, apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South-st.
Freight received on the 25th instant.
This steamship will go no further than Havana, and will sail from that port direct for New-York on the 7th of June. Days of sailing from this port will be advertised.
No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, May 28, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, May 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 28 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau.....16
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMES ROWE, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents each.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.—CLIPper of SATURDAY, June 4, the superior medium clipper-ship ARRY, HENRY WILSON, Master, is now finishing her loading at Pier No. 8 East River. The ARRY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

PASSPORTS—PERSONS VISITING EUROPE should get their passports, with their visés, direct from D. B. TAYLOR, U. S Dispatch Agent, No. 130 Nassau-st. A guide book and new map of all Europe furnished without extra charge.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—The Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin.....$2 | Deck.....$1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANDREW SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1¼ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cossens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st, Pier No. 33 East River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. Freight received on board on Friday, at wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

THE STEAMER "ISLAND CITY" LEAVES James slip, DAILY, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted, landing at Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 80 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open or sampling.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF SARATOGA.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH M. MABBETT, Statira J. Mabbett, Truman G. Mabbett, Phylemon Stewart, Albridge Maleby, Ellsworth P. Maleby, Rufus R. Graves, Erastus A. Graves, Novasembla Johnson, John E. Byrne, Survetus F. Johnson, William Townsend, Goldsmith D. Johnes, Theodore A. Wright, Blake Wales, Jr., Charles Scott, James Dunn, Horace B. Wilcox, Robert Goodenough, Jr., George W. Gaherle, Samuel M. Waller, George W. Read, Jehiel Read, James F. Stevens, Charles H. Rising, James E. Goddard, Benjamin F. Green, Lafayette Reed, Peter V. Z. Lane, William B. Guild, Charles Bridge, Charles E. McNulty, George Bridge, Malcolm Forbes, Winslow M. Burdick, George P. Williams, Loring S. Williams, Charles B. Williams, Sidney H. Blanchard, Henry Robinson, William H. Parsons, Annanias M. Cameron, Justin A. Edwards, William R. Gilbert, Robert M. Boyd, William E. Whiting, William Phillips, John S. Jaffray, Arthur W. Jaffray, Edward S. Jaffray, Richmond W. Jaffray, William A. Crocker, Adonijah S. Quackenbush, John J. Quackenbush, Daniel Starkweather, William H. Lyon, Warren W. Lyon, Robert Shaw, Morris Soher, Jason Taylor, William H. Lindsley, Benoni H. Howell, John D. Lewis, John G. Haviland, James Sayre, Seymour Ainsworth, Ebenezer Cauldwell, Thomas G. Cauldwell, William A. Cauldwell, John H. Fowler, William M. Pullis, Lewis O. Wilson, Boardman Burchard, William B. Bennett, Park Matthewson, Philo E. Doolittle, Detus or Littas C. Shepard, Alcert M. Waterman, Hamilton Armstrong and John Elliot, Defendants.—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of John Knickerbacker, plaintiff, which was filed with the Clerk of Saratoga County on the 7th day of October, 1858, and a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, in the village of Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19, 1859.
MOTT & WALDRON,
my26-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—I

The Lowber Judgment Again.

MR. BUSTEED'S ANSWER TO THE COMPTROLLER IN RELATION TO THE OPINION OF JOHN MCKEON, ESQ.

The Comptroller having sent the opinion of John McKeon, Esq., in relation to the Lowber judgment, to Mr. Busteed, Corporation Counsel, with a request for his opinion in the matter, Mr. Busteed has replied that, having read and examined Mr. McKeon's report with much care, he is disposed to quote it, in order that he may be exact in respect to his conclusions. He quotes as follows:

"It seems to me that a public officer holding the position of Comptroller should insist on the fulfilment of the orders of the Supreme Court, and that proceedings should be taken to set aside the execution on which Mr. Lowber has acted, on the ground that the order of the General Term of December, 1857, has not been complied with. The proceedings on the execution were, in my opinion, without authority of law.

The position of Comptroller imposes high responsibilities on the incumbent. The millions which are subject to his control are held by him as the trustee of the citizens of this great Metropolis, and his duty to his constituents would be best discharged by taking the instructions of the Judiciary on any matter of doubt involving an expenditure of a large amount of money.

"The motion to set aside the execution can be made on a notice of a few days, and a decision had within a very short time. Should the decision be adverse to the application, it will be time enough to consider whether any further proceedings should be taken. I am not disposed to advise any course whereby the public property should be jeoparded, but at the same time I cannot but state frankly to you that respect for the Judiciary, whose solemn judgments have been defied and set at naught, and a regard for the public interests, in my judgment, demand that an effort should be made to set aside an execution issued in violation of the order of the General Term of the Supreme Court."

It will be observed, says Mr. B., that the ground upon which Mr. McKeon thinks proceedings should be taken to set aside the execution and the sale under it is that the order of the General Term of Dec. 7, 1857, has not been complied with, but, on the contrary, that the proceedings of Lowber were in violation of that order, and the deductions made by Mr. McKeon from the premises are, that because "the position of Comptroller imposes high responsibility on the incumbent," and because he holds millions "as the trustee of the citizens," there is a duty charged upon him growing out of these considerations, and out of "respect for the *Judiciary*, whose solemn judgments have been defied and set at nought," and a "regard for the public interests," to make "an effort to set aside an execution issued in violation of the order of the General Term of the Supreme Court."

Assuming that the premises of Mr. McKeon are correctly stated, I dissent entirely and without qualification from every inference or conclusion which he derives therefrom, so far as your duty as Comptroller is concerned. If any order of any Court, having jurisdiction of the subject and person, has been violated or contemned by any person other than yourself, it is a matter with which you have no right to interfere, as an officer of the City Government, and with which you have no private concern, separate from the regret such a circumstance would occasion every order-loving and law-abiding citizen. No amount of "respect for the Judiciary" would authorize you as Comptroller to obtrude your aid to vindicate their offended majesty or to assist in punishing a violation of their "solemn judgments." I do not understand the "high responsibilities of your office" to involve any such duty. The Courts are invested with the amplest powers for the protection of their dignity, and the enforcement of their lawful orders. They are the best, as they are the only legal guardians of their own authority, and can punish with almost tyrannical severity every actual contempt of their constitutional powers. At the same time no Court has a right to take to itself legislative functions. The Judiciary are the expounders of laws, not the source of their creation; their duty is to construe, not to enact; and "respect for the Judiciary" has its most solid basis in the total abstinence of its members from any assumption of the law-making power.

I deem it necessary to make these remarks, because I hope to show presently that the *order* of the General Term of Dec. 7, 1857, consequent upon, but as distinguished from, the opinion delivered by the Court, so far as it relates to what appears to be a principal stumbling block in Mr. McKeon's way, was ill-advised, and would have been vacated upon attention having been drawn to and argument had upon it. I refer to that part of it which provides that the "form and mode of executing the deed (from Lowber) is to be approved by the Justices of this Court, the title to be deemed good and satisfactory in this action, *so far as it shall be pronounced so* in the action to be commenced under this order."

Yielding to no man or public servant in my deep and unalterable respect for the Judiciary, I yet wholly deny that the General Term had any authority to make the order contained in this extract. The 26th section of the act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, some eight months before the order of the General Term, in plain language provides that the "law department," thereby created, "shall have the charge of and *conduct all the law* business of the Corporation and of the departments thereof;" and the 32d section of the same act provides that "until the *Common Council*" (not the Courts) "shall otherwise direct, the existing ordinances shall apply to the departments herein mentioned." The Common Council, by resolution of 18th February, 1857, required the Comptroller to purchase certain property from Robert W. Lowber, which was to be conveyed to the City by "a good and sufficient warrantee deed," and the *title* to which was "to be approved by the Counsel to the Corporation," (not by the Courts in an action between strangers to the contract of purchase,) and the general ordinances then and now in force, require the Counsel to the Corporation to "approve the *form" of all deeds or grants to the City.* These considerations are important, because Mr. McKeon urges as proof that the order of the General Term was violated that "the deed never was approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court," an argument based upon the idea that the resolution of purchase being a *contract* with Mr. Lowber, and providing a particular mode of determining the question of [illegible] the form of the assurance, the Courts could [illegible] something different from that not *ex mero motu*, direct, which, without fraud or mistake, was agreed upon by the parties to the contract, might be presented in this connection, but I deem it unnecessary, because I shall now proceed to show that there has not in fact been any violation of the order of Dec. 7, 1857, even upon the part of Lowber; I do this, not because it is my duty or desire to defend any act of that gentleman in respect of the purchase from him by the Common Council, but because the alleged violation of the order of the General Term is the gravamen of Mr. McKeon's complaint, and the reason he urges why you should resuscitate a controversy which has already cost the City more than $10,000.

In what follows I will assume that the General Term had the right to make the order referred to. That order was in these words:

"At a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven: Present, Justices MITCHELL, CLERKE and PEABODY.

Robert W. Lowber against The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

[illegible] coming on to be heard upon the appeal [illegible] by the plaintiff from the order in this action, made [illegible] Roosevelt, on the 26th of September, 1857, [illegible] upon hearing James R. Whiting, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiff, and Wm. Curtis Noyes and David Field, Esqs., of counsel for the plaintiff in this [illegible] no person appearing in behalf of the Mayor, [illegible]men and Commonalty of the City of New-York—

It is ordered that the said order be modified so that the [illegible] and all subsequent proceedings mentioned in the [illegible] order, be and the same is hereby set aside and vacated, provided the Comptroller of the City of New-York, or any other tax-payer or any other corporator who may be substituted in his place, shall, within thirty days after service of a copy of this order upon the Comptroller or his counsel, file and serve an original complaint in the name of the tax-payer, corporator, or otherwise, on behalf of himself and others, setting forth such matters, and making such parties, and praying such relief in the premises as he may be advised, together with a bond as hereinafter provided for; and, in the meantime, that all the proceedings on the part of the plaintiff in this action be and the same are hereby stayed.

And if such action shall be commenced, then that all proceedings in this action on the part of the plaintiff be, and the same are hereby stayed, until final judgment in the said action be commenced by the said Comptroller, tax payer or corporator, as above authorized; provided, however that the said Comptroller, tax-payer or corporator, the plaintiff in such action, shall give security for the plaintiff in this action in the sum of $5 000, by a bond, with two sureties, to be approved by a Justice of this Court, to pay to the said plaintiff in this action all damages he shall sustain by reason of the commencement of and proceedings in such action as is authorized by this order, the said damages to be determined by a reference upon summary application; provided, further, that if said action so to be commenced shall be decided against the plaintiff in such action, then the answer and subsequent proceedings in this action, and the judgment thereon, shall stand in full force as if the answer and subsequent proceedings had not been vacated, except that the form of the judgment shall be so modified, that the plaintiff shall recover the damages awarded on his executing and delivering to the present defendants a warrantee deed in the form and with the covenants required by the agreement with the defendants, set forth in the complaint, free from all incumbrances, except as set forth in the said agreement, and conveying a perfect title thereto, except as aforesaid; the form and mode of execution of said deed to be approved by one of the Justices of this Court, the title to be deemed good and satisfactory in this action, so far as it shall be pronounced so in the action to be commenced under this order.

It is further ordered that this order stand in the place of the order appealed from."

This order was intended to be a modification of an order of Mr. Justice Roosevelt made at a Special Term held Sept. 28, 1857. By reference to that order, it will be seen that the order of the General Term is neither a reversal nor a modification of Judge Roosevelt's order. It partakes more of the character of an affirmance than a modification. The *opinion* of the General Term (from which one of three Judges dissented) has this language:

"Justice to all parties would be best promoted by modifying the order below, and allowing the answer to subsequent proceedings to be set aside *provided the Comptroller, or any other tax payer* who may be substituted in *his* place, shall, *within thirty days*, from a written notice of the entry of this modified order, file an original complaint as a tax-payer, corporator, or *otherwise, on behalf of himself* and others, setting forth such matters, and making such parties, and praying such relief in the premises as *he* may be advised. In the meantime, let the plaintiff's proceedings in this action be stayed, and if *another* suit shall be commenced, *as above provided for*, let the plaintiff's proceedings be further stayed *until the final decree* in the other suit. Let the *plaintiff in the new suit* give security in the amount of $5 000."

A comparison of this language with that of the formal order entered upon it on the 7th December, 1859, shows a very great variance between the two. Who settled the *order*, or whether it was ever settled, I am not advised. Nothing is more clear to my mind than that the *order* goes *far beyond the opinion* of the Court, and I quote them both to sustain the statement heretofore made, that the *order* was not well considered, and doubtless could have been vacated upon the attention of the Court being properly drawn to it. The opinion of the Court, at General Term, is an order of itself—it is a specific direction as to what may be done; it provides with the utmost circumstantiality, the time, the manner and the conditions. The learned Judge who delivered it himself calls the portion of it which I have quoted, "This modified order." Now, it is claimed by Mr. McKeon that this order of the General Term was complied with by Mr. Flagg, and that there has been a violation of it on the part of Mr. Lowber; and this is endeavored to be maintained by showing that an action was brought, within the time limited, in the name of the People of the State of New-York, by Lyman Tremaine, Esq., their Attorney-General, *and on the relation of Azariah C. Flagg*, a corporator and tax-payer of the City of New-York, against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York, and Robert W. Lowber, as defendants.

Can this proposition be successfully defended? Will it be argued that a suit brought by the People of the State of New-York, *ex nomine*, is a suit by "the Comptroller, or any other tax payer (of this City) who may be substituted in his place?"

The parties were not the same; they were not represented by the same attorney, they were not entitled to the same kind of remedy, and could not procure relief by similar proceedings. I cannot imagine anything more utterly unlike than an action by the People of the State either on the relation of an individual or otherwise, and an action by the financial agent of a corporation in his capacity as such or as a tax payer. The damaging effect of this plain non-compliance with the order contained in the opinion of the Court at General Term and even with the order itself, is supposed to be awarded by an order made at Special Term by Judge DAVIES on the 11th March, 1858. This order was made upon a motion to vacate an injunction order previously granted by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM in this suit of the People *vs.* The Mayor, &c., and denies the motion to set aside that injunction. At the end of the order of Judge DAVIES are these words: "And it is further ordered that the complaint in this action be amended by striking out therefrom the words 'on the relation of' wherever the same occur in the said complaint."

It does not appear that any motion to amend the complaint in the action had ever been made, or that it made the parties interested had notice of the application. Can a Judge of the Supreme Court at Special Term change or modify an order of the Court itself made at a General Term? If he can, then the provisions of law which provide for an appeal to the General Term from the decision of a single Justice would appear to be of no very solid advantage. If he cannot then that part of the order of Judge Davies which amends the complaint by altering the title of the action, and in fact changing the parties to it, would seem to refer to a matter *non coram judici*. The order of the Court at General Term must be complied with in all its particulars by those seeking benefits from it, and I do not understand that it is pretended or claimed that there has ever been a compliance with the order made at General Term except as it was altered by the order of Judge Davies at Special Term. But if it be conceded that Judge Davies had the right to make the order of the 11th March, 1858, and that the action brought in compliance with it was such an action as the Court at General Term decreed might be brought, Mr. Lowber's proceedings were stayed only until *final judgment* in the action so to be brought, and that action was on the 11th Sept. 1858 brought on to be tried before Mr. Justice Ingraham, and judgment rendered in favor of the defendants therein. In the interim between the order of the General Term of Dec. 7, 1857, and the trial of the action brought thereunder, the Supreme Court, in which the suit was pending, had solemnly decided that *no tax-payer* could maintain such an action, and Mr. Flagg, as plaintiff, was thus adjudged to have no standing in Court. The only vitality then left in the suit was what it received from the People of the State of New-York as plaintiff. Will it be contended that the General Term order of Dec. 7, 1857, contemplated or authorized the bringing of an action by the People of the State to set aside a judgment in which they had no interest? This question cannot, perhaps, better be answered, than in the language of Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, dismissing the complaint in the action brought by the People of the State and Mr. Flagg,

"Even conceding, he says, that the action may be maintained in the name of the people to restrain municipal Corporations in certain cases, I have no hesitation in adopting the conclusion that there proceedings cannot be carried to the extent to which it is sought to use them in this action. However unwise, improvident, extravagant or unnecessary a purchase a Municipal Corporation may intend to make, neither the Attorney-General nor any tax payer has, in my judgment, any right *to interfere by action and by injunction.*"

This, I apprehend, effectually disposes of what remained of life or virtue in the action commenced under the order of Dec. 7, 1857, and remodeled by the order made at Special Term on March 11, 1858. And if by "the solemn judgment" of the Supreme Court itself rendered subsequently to the order of Dec. 7, 1857, and subsequently to the order of March 11, 1858, it has been decided that no such suit as these orders directed to be brought could be maintained, what becomes of the proposition that the execution on the Lowber Judgment was issued in violation of law?

The judgment of Judge Ingraham dismissing the complaint in the action brought by virtue of the General Term of December 7, 1857, has been allowed to become "final" by the acts of the parties. Eight months have transpired since the plaintiff had notice of the entry of the judgment, and no appeal has been attempted or taken therefrom.

On a review of all the proceedings which have been had in the Courts upon the subject of the Lowber claim, and a careful investigation of all the concurrent circumstances, I have no hesitation in saying that there are no "legal points" suggested by way of objection in Mr. McKeon's report to you, "of sufficient magnitude to make it incumbent" on you further to contest this most vexatious litigation, and I add that in my opinion, there is not a single legal ground upon which to build the most poverty stricken hope that you could succeed in setting aside the judgment and the sale under it. There are many other considerations of great weight which would render any such proceedings as Mr. McKeon contemplates utterly fruitless. The judgment itself has been satisfied of record, except as to $543 23 of it. The deed duly approved by the Counsel for the Corporation has been accepted by the Mayor, and is recorded in the proper office. The Legislature has authorized the levying of an amount necessary to vest the title to the lands in the Corporation, and the reiterated action of the Common Council in support of the contract which they made with Mr. Lowber remains unreversed. To attempt now to interpose any power which it is supposed you may possess, against the prompt adjustment of this matter, is, in my opinion, would be as futile as it would be unjustifiable. I think your duty in the premises is simple and clear. The property of the Corporation ought at once to be relieved from the lien of the sale under the execution. For myself I heartily subscribe to the doctrine laid down by Judge INGRAHAM in this very case, that

"Heads of Departments do not hold their places independent of the Common Council and when its legislation is not in violation of law they have no right or *power* to refuse obedience to such legislation because they may deem it unwise or imprudent; on the contrary, they are only in the legitimate discharge of their duties when they comply with the legislative directions of the Common Council not passed in violation of law."

The Common Council have ordained again and again that this claim be adjusted. They have the legal right so to ordain. The Common Council have ordered me not to cooperate with any effort to hinder its adjustment, but by every means in my power to aid in accomplishing such a result. They have the legal right so to instruct me.

For these reasons and for those which I have presented at length, and because "in the legitimate discharge" of my duty as a subordinate officer of the Government, I "have no right or power to refuse obedience to such legislation," I decline to cooperate with you in any effort to further litigate the Lowber claim. I am not unmindful that this determination may expose me to unjust criticisms from the ignorant, the prejudiced and the vicious; but I shall find support in the conviction that the public officer who lacks the moral courage to do what he thinks right, is a more culpable delinquent than he who does wrong unwittingly.

SPORTING NEWS.

Billiards—Phelan's Rejoinder to Seereiter—The British Championship—Pigeon-Shooting, &c.

MR. MICHAEL PHELAN publishes in *Porter's Spirit* a rejoinder to the letter of JOHN SEEREITER, concerning the new Billiard challenge. He takes direct issue with SEEREITER on technical points; states that the cloth and balls used in the Detroit match were not chosen without SEEREITER'S knowledge, but that the latter selected the balls and had played on a cloth precisely like that on which the match was contested. The rejoinder brands SEEREITER'S published statements as falsehoods, and winds up as follows:

Mr. SEEREITER played with me on two occasions previous to the match—once in his own city, and once in New-York. I beat him on both occasions, so that his late defeat is the *third* he has received at my hands. What further can he desire—unless notoriety?

As to his remarks with regard to my health, they are of a piece with his conduct and observations during the entire contest. I can show on the most respectable testimony that, though my challenge had been open for nearly a year, it was not taken up by him until I was confined to my bed with a rheumatic attack.

Having shown the falsehood of these statements made in the card which bears Mr. SEEREITER'S name, I take this opportunity of informing that gentleman and his friends, that henceforth I will take no notice of their allegations, though they should publish cards by the dozen.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours respectfully,
MICHAEL PHELAN.

Porter's Spirit says:

"By way of proof of what he says, Mr. PHELAN has left at our office, for examination, the balls with which the match was played, and the identical green cloth that covered the table."

THE BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP.—The *Clipper* publishes another letter from TOM SAYERS, the British champion, as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Will you please allow me to inform Mr. HEENAN that he will see by the columns of *Bell's Life*, and I have no doubt also in the pages of the *Clipper*, that I am matched to fight an Unknown, for £200 a side and the champion's belt, to come off on the 15th of November next, being two months after my fight with BRETTLE, and cannot make a match with Mr. HEENAN, unless my old opponent, AARON JONES, refuses to fight me, as my backer, Mr. JOHN GIDEON, left £50 at *Bell's Life* office for me to fight AARON JONES for £200 a side and the champion's belt, six months after my fight with the Unknown—that is, in case I beat him; for should he beat me, I should have no belt to fight for. I give Mr. AARON JONES the refusal; but, if he do not fight me, I will make a match to fight Mr. HEENAN, within six months after my fight with the Unknown, for any sum over £200 a side, as may be agreed on in fair terms between us, for the championship of England, and the champion's belt, according to the rules of the Pugilistic Benevolent Association. Yours, obediently,
TOM SAYERS, Champion of England.

LONDON, May 7, 1859.

The *Clipper* says:

"We also received a private letter from Mr. GIDEON in reference to the second challenge of Mr. HEENAN and to which the above letter appears to be a reply. It will be seen that there is no prospect of HEENAN etting on with SAYERS for eighteen months at least unless either of the matches referred to should fall through, of which there seems to be no probability at present. The match between the Unknown and SAYERS is progressing with all due regularity, and AARON JONES, we understand, is now on his way to this City, to make preparations for an early return to England, and to get himself in proper trim for the task he has cut out for himself. The Benecia Boy is here at present, undecided what course to pursue. Of course he will have to bide his time if he still desires a meeting with the English champion. Whether he will be able to pick up another customer in the meantime, time will tell.

THE TRIGGER.

A Pigeon-shooting tournament is to take place near Jersey City, on the 13th June. There will be four sweepstakes, each member to shoot in accordance with the rules of pigeon shooting, the winners of the first or principal sweepstakes to be handicapped for the remaining matches, according to the opinion of the judges on the ground.

THE COURSE.

PORTER'S *Spirit* says: "The spirited owner of *Lady Woodruff*, who beat *Mountain Boy* last week, at two-mile heats, has authorized us to say that he is open to trot her to wagons, mile heats, best 3 in 5—wagon and driver to weigh 400 lbs.—against any horse in the country, for $2 500 a side, and a little more if necessary."

Convention of Life Insurance Companies.

FIRST DAY.

The first National Convention of Underwriters of Life Insurance Companies met at the Astor House yesterday. The object of this Convention is to adopt measures for placing the subject of Life Insurance in this country, which is one of fast increasing importance to all classes of people, upon a more uniform, reliable and permanent basis. Heretofore, for want of reliable statistics, arising in part from defective legislation upon the subject of registration, American Insurance Companies have been compelled to rely on the English tables, whose want of adaptation to the peculiar characteristics of this country are daily becoming more evident. It is thought that by holding periodical Conventions of the various Insurance Companies now doing business in the country, and comparing the actual records of each, valuable statistics may be collected, which will be of permanent importance to the general subject of life insurance, and from which American tables may be constructed, that will be better adapted to the peculiar character of our population. There were about forty delegates present at the opening of the Convention, yesterday, representing companies in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, New-Haven, Springfield, Newark, Pittsfield, Portland, London and Liverpool. The Convention was organized by the election of F. S. WINSTON, Esq., President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, as President; MORRIS FRANKLIN, of the New-York Life Insurance Company, Vice-President; JOHN EADIE, of the United States Life Insurance Company, Secretary; and SHEPARD HOMANS, Treasurer. The President, on taking the chair, expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and briefly explained the objects of the Convention, remarking that he had some suggestions to make upon the subject which had called them together, but as the present session was merely for the purpose of selecting Committees, he would defer his remarks until the next meeting. On motion the following Committees were then appointed.

ON VITAL STATISTICS—S. Homans, New-York Mutual; John Eadie, United Sates; Lewis Merrill, Pennsylvania Mutual.

EXTRA RATES—Isaac Abbott, Mutual Life; G. R. Phelps, Connecticut Mutual; R. S. Buchannan, Albion and Eagle.

RENEWAL OF LAPSED POLICIES—Morris Franklin, New-York Life; Benjamin Chickering, Berashire Life; H. B. Morgan, United States.

STATE LEGISLATION—E. A. Buckley, Active Life Insurance Company; Benjamin Noyes, American Mutual; A. B. McDonald, Royal of Liverpool.

Several honorary members were elected, after which the Convention adjourned to 11 o'clock this forenoon. The sessions of the Convention will close with a banquet at the Astor House this evening.

Police Reports.

A YOUNG MAN SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED BY ROWDIES.—Charles C. Cochran, a young man who was employed as book-keeper in the store of Buckley & Co., No. 7 College-place, and who boarded at No. 21 Amity place, was found dead yesterday morning in his bed. From the circumstances, it is believed that his death was the result of violence. On Tuesday evening he went to Wallack's Theatre with a friend, but left before the performances were concluded, promising to return and meet his companion in the saloon underneath the theatre after the theatre had closed. He failed to keep his appointment; but where he went after leaving the theatre is not known. A little after midnight he made his appearance at his boarding-house. Both eyes were blackened, his face was covered with lacerated wounds and bruises, and he bore other external indications of having been assaulted. He was asked what the matter was, but refused to give any account of himself, and went immediately to bed. Yesterday morning he did not appear at breakfast, and on going to his room he was found dead. A *post-mortem* examination of the body revealed a fracture of the skull, about two inches in length, between the frontal and parietal bones, and congested blood upon the brain. An inquest was held by the Coroner, but no testimony was elicited giving any facts additional to those stated above. It was impossible to determine whether he received his injuries accidentally or through personal violence. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from comression of the brain, the result of a fracture of the skull, but how said fracture was received the jury are unable to say." Mr. Cochran was twenty-six years of age, and a native of Baltimore, where his parents still reside. He is reported to have been a very quiet, inoffensive young man. After the inquest the body was forwarded to Baltimore for interment. Several policemen have been detailed to ascertain, if possible, where the deceased went after leaving Wallack's Theatre, and learn if he got into any difficulty, and, if so, who the parties were who assaulted him.

DISHONEST SERVANT GIRL.—Margaret O'Neil, a servant in the family of John J. Benson, No. 8 Wooster-street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing various articles belonging to her employer, including a quantity of silk lace mantillas, which had just been made for a down town mantilla store. A portion of the missing goods were found between the mattresses of her bed and some on the top of the house. Justice KELLY committed her for trial.

ROBBERY ON A STEAMBOAT.—A young man, giving his name as John Parkinson Smith, was arrested on board the steamboat *Elm City*, on her last trip from New-Haven, charged with breaking open the trunk of a lady passenger, and stealing a quantity of jewelry and clothing. The prisoner was committed by Justice WELSH for trial, at the Court of General Sessions.

SHOPLIFTERS.—A woman who gave her name as Ava Jacobs, and her son Charles, were yesterday detected in taking laces, cravats, embroideries, and other goods, from the store No. 4 Dey-street. They were taken to the Lower Police Court and committed to answer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening. Some routine business was transacted, and the bill for the large number of inquests held by the Coroners was referred to a Committee, and a retrenchment in this quarter suggested.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The following gentlemen have been elected as Managers of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union for the ensuing year: Andrew A. Smith, John Cattnach, Albert Woodruff, H. W. Law, John G. Fay, D. C. Green, Wm. McElhinney, J. H. Field, John Young, A. F. Baldwin, Edward A. Lambert, A. L. Van Buren, A. D. Mathews, Samuel Booth, R. S. Slocum, A. V. Blake, H. R. Piercy, J. M. B. Bogert, John French, Alfred Smithers, J. T. Davenport, Treasurer; John R. Morris, Secretary. The following statistical statement is made by the retiring Board:

Whole number of Schools, W. D.	99
Number reported	92
Whole number of Scholars	20,962
Male Scholars	9,426
Female Scholars	11,476
Average attendance of Scholars	12,640
In Infant Classes	5 068
Whole number of Teachers	2,501
Male Teachers	1,145
Female Teachers	1,356
Average Attendance	2,069
Conversions, of Scholars	452
Conversions, of Teachers	105

ALMOST A PANIC.—A false alarm of fire was given in Public School No. 14 Tuesday last, when the children made a rush for the doors, but by judicious management on the part of the teachers, the excitement was quickly quelled, and no person was injured. This School has some dearly bought experience in the way of panics, which is invaluable on such occasions.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—A woman named MARIA HOWARD, residing in a tenement at the rear of No. 4 Prince-street, died Tuesday night while intoxicated. Coroner HORTON held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered that her death was caused by the free use of intoxicating liquors.

BASE BALL.—The Grasshopper Base Ball Club is the name of a new Club just organized, by the election of the following officers: *President*—G. BARNES. *Vice-President*—S. G. Arnold. *Treasurer*—W. E. White. *Secretary*—A. F. Hall. *Directors*—A. W. Benson, S. R. F. Beers, S. G. Arnold.

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN.—A meeting was held at Montague Hall, last evening, to make arrangements to escort WM. SMITH O'BRIEN down the Bay when he departs for Europe.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of WM. BOYLE, on the Clove Road, near DeKalb-avenue, was robbed on Tuesday, during the temporary absence of the family, of property valued at $150.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 52, 35, 58.

NEW TABERNACLE IN BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our neighbors of Brooklyn appear to be determined that their city shall continue to deserve the title of the "City of Churches." I notice that the Elm-place Congregational Church are building on Fulton-avenue, near the City Hall, what they are pleased to call the "Brooklyn Tabernacle," which, it is said, will hold more people than any room in the City. This Society has been obliged to erect this large building for want of sufficient accommodation in the Polytechnic building where they now worship. I understand that the Brooklyn Tabernacle will be opened for Divine services on the first Sabbath in June. It is much to the credit of their young and talented minister, the Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, to have collected from so small a beginning a very large congregation.

A.

[Advertisement.]
Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using the remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N.J.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
From the Philadelphia Argus March 5.
Howe's Premium Elliptic Spring Bed-Bottom, for neatness, simplicity, elasticity, durability and economy is infinitely superior to any spring bed of which we have ever had the slightest knowledge. Its cost is but $6.
Principal dépôt, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
"THE PRIDE OF YOUTH!"—Let all good parents who desire to improve the appearance of their boys take them to KNOX, the down town hatter, and purchase for them a "Pride of Youth," which is one of the neatest hats of the season. KNOX has, besides, a very large assortment of hats and caps for all ages, admirably adapted for the present season. His store is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]
The grand Summer exposition of French Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Crapes, Silks, Straw Goods, Dress Caps, Coiffures, Laces, &c., at
WILDE & Co.'s, No. 251 BROADWAY,
presents a perfect epitome of all the modes announced for the present Summer in the Paris gazettes of fashion.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington

[Advertisement.]
INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED,
Removed to No. 312 Broadway, second block above Stewart's. Call and see them. You can also see Colton's Patent Folding Iron Bedstead, which takes up your bedding without trouble. Dealers and all others are invited to look at them.

[Advertisement.]
WHILE THE BAYONETS OF FRANCE are crossing the Alps, the Summer Fashions of Paris, in Bonnets, Coiffures, Ribbons, Flowers, &c, have already crossed the Atlantic, and will be found in magnificent variety and at very moderate prices, at
WILDE & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are the mother's true friends. Measles, so very fatal to children if improperly managed, can be controlled by these excellent internal and external remedies. Sold by every respectable druggist in the world.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures have been produced at the manufactory of the undersigned which surpass the balance of the world in beauty and prices. Call at our great dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 25.

$2 000	Ohio St. 6s. '80	102⅜	50 Erie Railroad	7⅝
3,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	30 do	7⅝
11,000	Virginia 6s	97¾	20 Reading Railroad	44
10 000	do	s60 95	350 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	93⅝
500	do	97	50 do	93⅝
500	do	96⅜	100 Panama R.	s60. 118⅝
35,000	Missouri St. 6s	84	5 do	118⅝
5,000	do	s30 83⅜	300 M. S. N. I. G. S.	s30 32
23 000	do	83⅞	200 do	32
10,000	do	s30 83⅞	300 do	s60 31⅝
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	45½	50 do	s10 32
4,000	H. Riv R. 1st M.	105	50 Illinois Cen. R.	s10 53¾
4 000	H Riv. R. 2d M.	96½	200 do	53¾
2 000	Mich. S 2d M. Bs.	56	50 Cl., Col. & Cin R.	96
5 000	Han. & St J R. Bs.	66	50 G. & C. R. s3 aft opg	63½
4,000	Har. R. 3d mg. bds	75	150 do	s30 63¾
10	Bank of Com	99¾	100 do	b30 63⅞
5	Am. Ex. Bank	109¾	200 do	opg 63⅞
45	do	110	100 do	opg 63⅞
5	Bk. State of N. Y.	100	300 Cleve. & Toledo R.	27¾
10	Continental Bank	104	600 do	s30 27
42	Park Bank	109¾	300 do	nw 27
100	Canton Company	18¾	100 do	b60 27½
100	do	b30 19	100 do	c 27¾
50	do	19	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 58
10	Del. & H. Canal Co.	94¾	100 do	61¾
10	Penn Coal Co.	81½	200 do	61
150	do	81¾	200 do	s10 63¾
300	N. Y. Central R.	72	150 do	s10 60½
50	do	bnw 71¾	350 do	6 ⅝
200	do	s15 71¾	200 do	bnwk 60¾
97	do	71¾	100 do	s10 60¾
50	do	71¾	100 do	s10 180
300	do	72¼	100 do	s60 59¾
150	do	s30 71¾	65 Wil. & Miss. R. R.	5
200	do	7d 72½	25 Pac. Mail S. Co.	73
200	do	72¾	35 do	73¾

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	104	25 Mich. Central R. s10 42
5,000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	100 do s60 41¾
5 000	do	s30 85¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. b30 27¾
3.000	do	83⅞	380 do 27¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	97	100 Panama R. s60. 117⅜
1,000	do	97¾	100 do b30. 118¾
22	American Ex. Bk	108¾	100 do b60. 119
200	Cumb'd Coal Pre'd.	17¾	200 Gal. & Chicago R. 63⅞
100	do	s60 17	100 Chic. & R. Is. R. s10 60¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	bnw 72¾	600 do s10 60⅝
130	Pacific Mail St. Co.	74⅜	300 do 61
70	do	74⅜	200 do bwk 60⅜
15	Erie Railroad	45¾	100 do b60 aft 5 60¾
200	Harlem R. P'd	s60 36¾	150 do b60 61
200	do	b30 37¾	10 Mil. & Miss. R. 5
50	Reading Railroad	43	

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000	Missouri 6s	84	30 Manhattan Bank 138½
2,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s.	89	15 Bk of State N. Y. 100¾
4,000	N. Y. & Erie R. 7s.	43	20 National Bank 103
1,000	Memphis City 6s.	84¾	10 Bk of N. America 113½
15	Great West. Ins. Co.	152½	30 Irving Bank 100⅜
25	Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	112⅜	25 Col. Mar. Ins. Co. 114¾
10	American Ex. Co.	85	5 Mer. Mut. Ins. Co. 111⅜

WEDNESDAY, May 25—P. M.

The market for Money, under the heavy export of Specie, works with a steadiness which argues a very prompt and considerable assistance from the country. But even this would scarcely suffice to keep the rates within 6@7 ℘ cent. for prime discounts, and 5@6 ℘ cent for demand and short-notice loans, but for the circumstance that the Bills Receivable of the Importers and Domestic Commission houses, both long and short, had been in a large measure anticipated at Bank and through the Discount Brokers, before the market fairly turned 5@6 ℘ cent. The Banks at present prudently discriminate in favor of bills within 60 @90 days, giving preference to the very shortest, and the consequence is that they run off a million a week of maturing paper, in excess of new discounts, without particular effort, and certainly without curtailment upon their regular dealers. That this process or change of policy throws no pressure or serious advance of rates on the outside borrower, even while heavy remittances are being made to Europe, we attribute mainly to the fact just stated, that a very large supply of 6@8 months'